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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1869. NO. 204.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan; Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Colors, Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

A Matter of Course.

The attention of country merchants and the public generally is called to the fact that in keeping the largest and best selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., as a matter of course, I am enabled to dispose of such at more reasonable rates than at any other similar establishment. Bear this in mind and remember the place—Jos. Fleming, 81, corner of Market and the Diamond. MTW

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Trade Mark | Trade Mark
for | for
Sterling Silver | Electro-Plate.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL-SILVER PLATED WARE.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

INDEBTEDNESS OF PACIFIC ROADS.

Preparations for Decorating Soldiers' Graves at Arlington—Material Prosperity at the South—A Negro Printer in the Government Office—The Tax on Broker's Capital—A Cuban Seassion—Reception Day at the White House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Indebtedness of Pacific Roads.

The paid accrued interest up to the first of this month on the Pacific Railroad bonds issued by Government was $1,440,411, of which amount the roads had refunded $1,389,188, leaving $3,659,973 charged against them on the books of the treasury. The original railroad act of 1862 gave the Government a first lien on the road for bonds and interest, but in the act of 1864 this was changed, so that Government gets only the second lien. Not one of the roads has paid a cent of money on account of their entire credit being for mail service, transportation and other work. They render their accounts, and the amount found to be due them is credited as reimbursement on the bonds. The figures show that the Union Pacific has reimbursed but about one-third of its interest, the eastern division about two-thirds, the California Pacific only about seventy-five cents, and the Sioux City only sixteen dollars out of over $80,000. The law provides that all companies shall reimburse their interest on the bills to pay which the bonds are issued immediate collection if not paid, though it could probably be obtained by suit in Court. Most of the roads now have accounts against the Government passing through the auditing office—one of the Treasury, and when these are credited up to the various roads, the showing against them will not be so bad as it is now.

Decorating Soldiers' Graves.

Quite extensive arrangements are being made here to decorate the soldiers' graves in this vicinity on the 29th inst. The principal ceremonies will be at the Arlington. The Sub-committees of the Grand Army of the Republic have been appointed to arrange the details. There will be a band of music and an original poem by a gentleman of this city. Several hundred vocalists will participate in the exercises, and flowers will be distributed by children. Papers for subscription money and donations for flowers are being circulated in all the departments and throughout the city. Mrs. President Grant is a member of the committee on decorations, and will furnish a large quantity of flowers from the White House.

Prosperity at the South.

A French gentleman of wealth and character, whose business has called him through the South a number of times during the last twelve or fifteen years, has just returned here from one of these trips. He says he never before saw such evidences of material prosperity as on this occasion. He notes that persons are now for the first time allowed a full degree of freedom in expression of opinion, and that there is more safety of life and property than ever before.

Excitement Among the Printers.

Among the appointments to-day was that of a colored man as compositor at the government printing office. This will make a muss in the Printers' Union, as he is the first colored printer ever put at work in Washington. Being in government office, he has a right to ask admission to the Union, and there is no doubt that he will ultimately do so. The printers are already getting up some excitement at the prospect of a strike.

The Tax on Brokers.

New York brokers were over here to-day to see if they could not get a reopening of the case in which it was decided that they must pay tax on what money they use. The Commissioner being away, the Deputy and Solicitor declined to give them another hearing.

Postmaster at St. Joseph.

Representative Asper, of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived here to-day with Mr. Hunter of that place, who is again a candidate for Postmaster. His name was sent into the Senate but afterwards withdrawn. Both called on the President at once. The case is not yet decided.

Cuban Affairs.

The Spanish minister to-day received a cable dispatch from Captain Dulce, stating that there were not over twelve hundred insurgents in arms on the island, and the rebellion was virtually at an end. No one, outside the Spanish Legation at least, believes a word of it. The Government has been unable to stop the Quaker City, which was getting ready to sail from New York for Cuba, as was believed.

The White House.

To-day being general reception day at the White House, a great crowd of persons took advantage of the occasion to see the President and press their claims upon his consideration. A majority of the visitors were women, and the President was kept quite busy up to the closing hour in listening to their petitions. Senators Chandler, Spencer, Cameron and others subsequently obtained private interviews.

Ferry Fuller's New Orleans Accounts.

The special agent of the Treasury at New Orleans requests his detention to suspend a settlement of the accounts of Ferry Fuller, late Collector at New Orleans, on the allegation that great frauds have been committed in the Custom House there.

Virginia Registration.

General Canby has been for some time getting ready for a revision of the registration in Virginia, and an order will probably be issued this week.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

CONSUL AT FORT MAHON.

The President to-day appointed Jas. H. Whalen Consul at Port Mahon.

WROUGHT IRON PIPES AND FLUES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the tariff as well as commercial usage recognizes a distinction between wrought iron tubes and wrought iron flues, and the former are liable to a duty of three and a half cents per pound, and the latter to a duty of two and a half cents per pound, under the existing laws.

REVENUE AND CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue sources for the present month promise to be comparatively heavy, averaging about half a million per day. The receipts from customs also continue heavy, and the indications are of a large revenue from that branch of the service for the present month. The receipts from customs in the Treasury is now quite $87,000,000, which is increased $20,000,000 by coin certificates.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The War Department order assigning army officers to duty as Indian agents was not promulgated to-day, as has been reported. No changes in the *personnel* having been determined on.

SUPERVISORS.

On the return of Commissioner Delano, several additional Supervisors of Internal Revenue will be appointed.

NAVAL COMMANDER AT NEW YORK.

A short time ago Admiral Farragut was tendered the Post at New York, but having declined it, Rear Admiral Stringham was to-day appointed to the position.

RACE.

Patchen, of Baltimore, won the $500 purse to-day on the National course, mile heats, best three in five. Beauchaud, of Philadelphia, was the first heat; time 2:28. Star of the West, of Chicago, second, time 2:27½; and also the third in 2:30½. Patchen won the fourth, fifth and sixth heats; time 2:34½, 2:31 and 2:33. Warsaw was drawn after the first heat.

PRINTERS STRIKE AGAINST.

A large number of employees of the Government Printing Office have been dismissed. Thirty-six were notified to-day that for reasons sufficient to the Congressional Printer, their services were no longer required. A colored compositor, the first ever employed in the Government Printing Office, was assigned to a case to-day.

TO BE REMOVED.

All the master workmen at the Washington Navy Yard are to be removed, and candidates for succession to their places have been before the examining committee.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Very little except mere routine business has been transacted at the Indian Bureau for the past few days, owing to the absence of Commissioner Parker.

APPOINTMENT.

Secretary Cox has appointed George T. Metcalf, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

COLORED OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Two or three delegations from Alexandria have called to see the President within the past few days, having in view the disposition of Federal offices in that city. There is an anxiety among the colored citizens there to have persons of their own color appointed.

THE LAST SPIKE.

THE PACIFIC ROAD COMPLETED.

All Rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Hammer Blows Signalled by Telegraph Throughout the Country—Reception of the Signals in Washington—Demonstrations in Various Cities.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, UTAH, May 10, 1869.

The last rail is laid, the last spike driven. The Pacific Railroad is completed. The point of junction is 1,086 miles west of the Missouri river, and 690 miles east of Sacramento.

[Signed,]

LELAND STANFORD, C. P. R. R,
T. C. DURANT,
SIDNEY DILLON,
JOHN DUFF,
U. P. R. R.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Large companies were gathered to-day at the War Department, State Department and the general telegraph office, to hear the dispatches and ringing of the bells of the instruments at the time the last rail was laid on the Pacific Railroad. At the branch telegraph office in the War Department there were gathered Gen. Sherman, the Secretary of War, and all the officers on duty under them at the time. The President had expected to be present, but was detained by visitors, with whom he had made appointments. At the main telegraph office a number of the officers of the company and newspaper men, and at 2:20, Washington time, the office notified all in the circuit to be ready to receive signals, corresponding to the hammer blows on the last rail. At 2:27 all the offices seemed to be asking questions of Omaha, and Omaha in reply ordered everybody to keep still. Promontory Point office then said: "Almost ready. Hats off. Prayer being offered. At 2:40 we have got done praying, and spike ready to be presented." Then came the words "All ready. Spike will be driven. Signal three dots for commence blows." A minute after came three taps on the bell; then a pause; then the signal "done," at which all cheered. As soon as the rail was down, Secretary Rawlins received the following from General Dodge, Chief Engineer:

PROMONTORY POINT, UTAH, May 10, 1869.

Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War:

At twelve o'clock, noon, to-day, the last rail was laid at this point, one thousand and eighty-six miles from the Missouri river, and six hundred and ninety from Sacramento. The great work commenced during the administration of Lincoln, in the middle of a great rebellion, is completed under that of Grant, who conquered its enemies.

[Signed] G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, May 10, 1869.

The editorial fraternity, the clergy, city officers and a number of prominent citizens, were present in the telegraph office this afternoon, by invitation of Mr. Harris, operator of the telegraph, to listen to the announcement of the driving of the last spike of the Pacific Railroad. At precisely two o'clock and twenty minutes, Washington time, the signals were received announcing the driving of the spike and the word "done," telegraphed immediately afterwards, was responded the final completion of the great undertaking. At a signal from the window of the telegraph office, all the bells instantaneously struck up a merry peal, and that, together with those of the various shops joining in the chorus made such noise and gladsome music as has not been heard since the fall of Richmond. The ringing and whistling continued for some fifteen or twenty minutes. There has been no further demonstration.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.—When the news was received this afternoon, of the completion of the Pacific Road, one hundred guns were fired in City Hall Park, and Mayor Hall forwarded a congratulatory message to the Mayor of San Francisco. A commemorative celebration had previously been held in Trinity Church, at which a telegram, forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce to a similar body of San Francisco, was read, and an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Vinton. After prayer and the reading of the National Thanksgiving service, the organ pealed and chimes rung as the large congregation left the church. The flags on City Hall and many public and private buildings were displayed all day in honor of the great event.

Dispatches from Washington, Philadelphia and many other places report much enthusiasm over the news. The bell of Independence Hall at Philadelphia was especially brought into requisition. Immediate telegraphic from the continental railroad, and the scene there generally was more than enthusiastic than any since Lee's surrender.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The celebration of the completion of the great inter-oceanic railway connection to-day was the most successful affair of the kind that ever took place in Chicago, and probably in the West. It was entirely spontaneous, and almost every man, woman and child in the city did their part towards making it a success. The procession was unique in appearance, and immense in length, the most estimate putting it down at seven miles. Every merchant, every trade, every dray man, every railroad, express and every Express Company, had his or their business wagon in the line, and generally filled with bales, supposed or real, of goods directed to merchants in every city and town between here and the Pacific. Britain is known to be far the largest consignee, as about every one of the three or four thousand business wagons had one or more bales marked with its name address. Almost every wagon bore some pleasant motto or device. One read: *secundum artem.* Just before the procession moved, a cannon fired in the river and about twenty one hundred in number, opened their witilties and set up a scream which seemed to awake echoes from the other side of the continent. Shortly after this the Court House bell sounded the final installation, and announced that the last spike in the last rail was being driven home, and then the procession moved and continued to move until six o'clock, when it dispersed. During the saying of the prayer Vice President Colfax received the following dispatch:

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, UTAH, May 10.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President:

"The rails were connected to-day. The prophecy of Milton Sergeant is a fact. This way to India."

[Signed] G. M. DURANT,
JOHN DUFF,
SIDNEY DILLON,
U. P. R. R.

This evening Vice President Colfax, Lieutenant Governor Beveridge and other officials delivered addresses at Library Hall, in which they spoke eloquently of the great era which this event marks in the history of our country. During the evening there was also a general indulgence in fire works, bonfires, illuminations, &c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Fire alarm bells in this city were struck at six minutes to two o'clock this afternoon, in response to the blows of the hammer which drove the last spike in the Pacific Railroad. Quite a crowd assembled at the telegraph office, and much interest was manifested in the ceremonies. Every bell was set in motion for the greatest enterprise ever accomplished by mortal hands.

VIRGINIA.

Important Decision—Judge Underwood's Ruling in Regard to Decisions of State Courts Set Aside.

RICHMOND, May 10.—Chief Justice Chase this morning delivered an opinion on an appeal from Judge Underwood's decision in the District Court, declaring null a sentence of Judge Sheffey, of the State Court; on the ground of Sheffey's ineligibility under the Fourteenth amendments. The case was that of Cesar Griffin, a negro, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a man. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the Court, holding that as the State Government in Virginia had been recognized all through the war by Congress, first at Wheeling and then at Alexandria, the action of the Government in dividing the State had been recognized by the Federal Government, and Senators and Representatives elected by that government had been allowed seats in Congress; it was under this government that Sheffey had been appointed, and he was therefore a legal judge as far as the State government was concerned. The question now came up whether being ineligible, he was absolutely removed by the operation of the fourteenth amendment. The Chief Justice District Judge had decided that he was, but in the examination of questions of this sort great attention is properly paid to the argument of inconvenience, and a construction which must necessarily cause great public and private mischief must never be preferred to a construction which will occasion neither in so great a degree, unless the term of the instrument absolutely require such preference. The opinion here shown to amendment which would be produced in a State by declaring past legal proceedings void. It then considers the character and intention of the third section of the fourteenth amendment, which are declared to be punitive. It is clearly against the provisions of the Constitution, which deny to the legislative authority power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or pass *ex post facto* laws, and these, if the case stood on other grounds, are reasons for seeking another interpretation of the amendment than that asked by the previous counsel. The fourteenth amendment is not self-enforcing, and needs further legislation of Congress to enforce it, and two months after the Government now being raised was delivered, Congress passed a joint resolution for the speedy removal of all ineligible officers, showing that persons then holding office were held to be *de facto* officers, and adopting the only means for their removal by the military. The Court and the Supreme Court had unanimously concurred in the opinion that a prisoner sentenced by a Judge *de facto*, though not a Judge *de jure*, could not be reached by the *habeas corpus*. The decision of the District Court was reversed, and Cesar Griffin was remanded to the State authorities.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, after Phillips, to be hung next Friday, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, was remanded to the State authorities, on the ground that he was sentenced before the fourteenth amendment was promulgated.

Last Thursday 1,561 immigrants from Bremen and Copenhagen landed at New York, and both of these ports and Liverpool made other heavy contributions for the rest of the week, aggregating about 3,000. This is an enormous influx at a single port for this season of the year. The departures from Europe do not usually begin to any amount until the middle or close of the current month, reaching their height by the close of July and in August.

CUBA.

Another Vessel Leaves New York.

Efforts to Bribe Patriot Leaders.

Searching of American Merchantmen by Spanish Vessels to be Prevented—Orders to Prevent Violation of Neutrality Laws—A New Movement in Aid of the Insurgents — Recruiting Still Progressing in New York—Emigrants Enlisting—Fighting Reported Near Nuevitas, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Report says that on Saturday afternoon a vessel laden with war material for the Cuban insurgents sailed from one of the piers in East river, where she had been lying some weeks unnoticed. It is also said a large number of recruits embarked on a tug at Jersey city, and were transferred at Sandy Hook to the war vessel. The authorities and Cubans are both very reticent on the subject. Recruiting is stopped at the principal Cuban headquarters, though it is understood men are still enlisted at the branch office. The expedition alluded to above is said to be composed of emigrants who enlisted at Castle Garden.

District Attorney Pierrepont has received twelve letters from the State Department, directing energetic measures to enforce the neutrality laws and punish violation thereof, and particularly calling his attention to the case of the Quaker city.

NEW YORK, May 10.—It is stated that the Captain General of Cuba has renewed his attempts to bribe leading patriots into leaving the island. General Cespedes has been offered a free pass for his family and two hundred thousand dollars if he would abandon Cuba. General Felix Figueroda, one of those who were with the original force last October, and who has since proved himself a very useful soldier, was offered three thousand dollars. These propositions were made through citizens empowered by the Captain General, and were spurned at once. It is declared that some who sought to accept the proffered amnesty issued about six weeks since, are recently murdered by an outpost of volunteers. Several citizens suspected of patriot sympathies have been taken from Santiago de Cuba jail, at night, and murdered by order of Dulce's chief of staff.

A Washington dispatch says the Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of Admiral Hoff, commanding the North American Atlantic squadron, now in Cuban waters, to the fact that armed Spanish vessels are in the habit of searching American merchantmen, not only in Spanish waters, but in neutral waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The Department directs that the Admiral keep a vigilant watch hereafter and prevent any such searching, unless for international law, and advises him that this does not to protect, nor can it be construed to protect American trade and not molest it. Secretary Boutwell has instructed the Collector of Customs at New York to prevent the clearing of several vessels in violation of the neutrality law of April 20th, 1818, at the request of the Secretary of State. Complaints were made on the 6th to the latter effect, by the Spanish Minister, that vessels were being fitted out in that port openly, and he therefore asked our Government to interfere in the matter, which has been acted upon.

A new movement is on foot in Washington, which, if successful, is the finishing stroke of the Cuban cause. Prominent Americans are endeavoring to induce the President to take some step, or make a declaration, leaving his approval of annexing the island of St. Domingo to the United States. They say that in sympathy with any movement which has this object in view. This would be followed by an open declaration on the part of the President of what he now only hesitates to admit in private conversation, and making, to a certain extent, an official announcement of these views. When this is done, it is claimed by those who are urging this course that Buenaventura Baez, of St. Domingo republic, will at once recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and send troops aid as will insure their success in obtaining independence. As the island of St. Domingo is but a few hours sail from Cuba, and the feeling in favor of the insurrection is strongest, it would give the insurgents a strong footing, and the latter the munitions of war, and commit depradations upon Spanish commerce with small vessels, while they could run into harbors at their pleasure. This plan, it seems, was proposed several days ago, but the matter was kept quiet, it would be frustrated. Whether it is successful or not, persons well informed in regard to Cuban insurgents, assert with great confidence that St. Domingo will soon recognize Cuban belligerency.

HAVANA, May 10.—Capt. Gen. Dulce, with the volunteers who accompanied him, has returned from his visit to Matanzas.

Fighting is reported going on near Nuevitas. No particulars are to hand.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Washington special says orders were telegraphed to-day to Federal officials in New Orleans, to look sharp after certain Cuban expeditions said to be fitting out there.

HAVANA, May 10.—The Havana press praise the American authorities for their prompt action in detaining the steamer Quaker City. No important news had been received from the interior to-day. Details of the fighting around Nuevitas are still wanting.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Government today received advices direct from the revolutionary portion of Cuba, giving information as to movements in that quarter. Parties here in the interest of the Cubans state that there are now in the Cuban army 25,000 men, 2,500 of whom are Americans, and that about 5,000 of the latter nationality have recently been added to the number. It is said by representatives of the revolutionary Junta, agents of Cuba in Washington that success would be placed beyond doubt if the United States would recognize the belligerent rights of those who are striving to effect the independence of Cuba, and in that case the men and money already promised would be forthcoming in abundance.

Mr. Fabiens, the confidential agent of the San Domingo Government, recently had an interview with Secretary Fish. The subject of annexation will receive official consideration at an early day. The gentlemen interested in the annexation movement furnish an extract of a letter from Prof. Gabb, who says he has prospected two hundred square miles of gold bearing territory, surpassing in richness any known portion of California or Australia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A young woman named Margaret Murray, an inmate of a nunnery in Chicago, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday, by throwing herself in the Chicago river. She was rescued. She is from Delphos, Ohio.

It is reported that ex-President Johnson is to visit Washington this week for the purpose of consulting with Senator Sprague's friends about the formation of a new party, and to furnish Sprague with material for his speech on the war next winter upon certain radical Senators.

D. M. Bishop, Jr., about midnight Sunday night, shot and seriously wounded Wm. Kelly, a laborer, at a livery stable in St. Louis. The difficulty commenced about Bishop returning late with a buggy.

A strike in the anthracite coal region commenced yesterday, and work is entirely suspended in Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. Nothing has been received from Wilkesbarre, but it is supposed the same state of affairs exists there.

A large number of distinguished officers have signified their intention to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting in Cincinnati on Wednesday. General John A. Logan will deliver an address at the reception on Wednesday night. A banquet will be given at the Spencer House on Thursday night. On Friday a steamboat excursion will be made to North Bend, the former residence of General Harrison. The soldiers will be at the Spencer House.

A house of ill fame known as "Under the Willow," 188 East Monroe street, Chicago, was burned Sunday morning, and two of the inmates, Kessie Dorr and Nettie Boyd, were very near perishing in the flames. The latter was so badly burned that her life is despaired of. The entire morning's refrigerator factory of Bent & Goward, on Monroe street, was burned to the ground. Loss in machinery and material about thirty-five thousand dollars.

The counsel for the Hayden Government, having become satisfied of the innocence of the three parties, John Rust, Alfonso Brett and Wm. H. B. Jones, arrested in New York on a charge of being implicated in an extensive forgery of Haytien bank notes, made application before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, for their release. The Justice refused to order the discharge of the prisoners. Subsequently statements were made giving clear details for printing the forged notes, which implicate an admiral and two subordinate officers in the Haytien navy, and application was also made of another forgery of notes of high denominations, which, in order to avoid thirds of justice, cannot be published at present.

G. A. Menzel, of Delaware, Indiana, committed suicide on Saturday evening, by taking hydrocyanic acid. He was confined in jail on the charge of the arrest, but did not complete his statement.

A little girl, a daughter of Xavier Moxnin, of Dayton, Ohio, was burned to death in that place Saturday, by her clothes taking fire.

About eleven o'clock Sunday night the old tow boat Grey Eagle sprung a leek and capsized near Stag Island, in the Mississippi river, about seventy-five miles above St. Louis, and Patrick Hall, the pilot, and Henry Clerges and James Sams, raftsmen, are supposed to have been drowned. The boat was going up the river with a party of raftsmen and hands on board, all of whom and the crew lost everything they had.

An old citizen of Louisville, named Thomas Owens, while engaged in fishing, was forced into the river by the bank caving in, and drowned.

Judge Benedict yesterday charged the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court at New York in reference to the revenue frauds in that city, more particularly drawback frands involving many government officials in forged papers to the amount of $700,000. It was said the Judge, the duty of the Grand Jury to indict all, poor or rich, guilty of frauds on the revenue.

Judge Levi Parsons, of New York, President of the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, running from Fort Riley, Kansas, down the Neosho Valley to Fort Smith, Arkansas, arrived at Omaha Sunday night, accompanied by the following New York Directors: Francis Skidday, Rob't. S. Stevens, Geo. Denison, Theo. Johnson and H. A. Johnson. The party have left for Junction City, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the road, as a feeder to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The survey of the road was commenced in December last. Sixty miles will be built by next September, and the whole road is under contract. The company have a grant of 1,500,000 acres of land; eight hundred and ten thousand dollars in county bonds have been subscribed towards the road by the counties through which it passes. Five thousand immigrants from Copenhagen paid their passage and 3,000 Swedes are expected during the season to settle on lands belonging to the road.

The body of a man was found floating in the river at Louisville, on Sunday. It is supposed to be that of a railroad employee at Madison, Indiana, who has been missing since March last.

The New York police yesterday received, by letter postmarked Elmira, New York, $13,000 worth of shares of the Eureka Mining Company, of Polk county, Tennessee, which were stolen from the safe of Smallwood & Hitchcock, in Baker street, on the night of the third instant.

William H. Nelson was yesterday chosen President of the New York Stock Exchange, as consolidated by the admission of the open board.

The residence of the Rev. Henry Rowenthal, Rabbi of the Jewish Church at Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The synagogue adjoining was also badly damaged. Loss, $5,000 or $6,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad announced yesterday a reduction on freight between Omaha and Cheyenne of forty cents per hundred pounds on first, second and third class. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be completed to Omaha to-morrow. This will open a sharp competition between the Northwestern and Rock Island Roads for the Pacific Railroad freight.

In New York Sunday evening, a man named George McNeery got into an altercation with a man named Peter Ellinger, in front of a boarding house in Wallace street, and stabbed him in the abdomen and side, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Lewis Rust, a friend of Ellinger, interfered, when McNeery stabbed him also, cutting his heart in two and causing instant death. No arrest has been made, and it appears to have existed. The officers are in search of McNeery.

Three car-loads of contraband coffee and sugar were made by the United States revenue officers in St. Louis yesterday morning. It is said that about 5,500 sacks of coffee, 500 bags of pepper, and several hundred boxes of sugar have been sent there from New Orleans, on none of which has duty been paid.

Fred. A. Miles, of the firm of Chapin, Miles & Co., of Milwaukee, declared last evening, having forged and altered bills of lading whereby he gained advances on over four thousand barrels of flour not even actually shipped. His where abouts are unknown.

The trial of Martha J. Carnes, accused of the murder of Nicholas McComas at Carrsville, Md., resulted in a verdict of "not guilty."

A curious case was before the Supreme Court of New York, full term, yesterday. Mrs. Kinnier asked for a divorce from her husband, on the ground that a divorce obtained in Illinois from her former husband, Mr. Pomeroy, was obtained by collusion, and while both were residents of Massachusetts, and therefore invalid. Judge Bosworth granted the divorce to Mrs. Pomeroy. The Court held the divorce valid, both parties having submitted to the judgment of the Illinois tribunal.

Mayor Shurtleff and other members of the city government of Boston left for Washington last night to attend the banquet to be given the President Grant to attend the Peace Jubilee.

Leopold Hollerman, a clerk of Murdock & Dickson, of St. Louis, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling between $2,000 and $3,000 from that firm.

A pleasure boat containing eleven persons was discovered adrift on the river near the Arkansas shore, opposite Memphis, Sunday evening. Messrs. Gaskey and Miller, well-known merchants of Adams, Miss., and Mr. Cree and a negro man were drowned. The bodies were not found.

Most of the northern parts of South Carolina has been badly injured by the late cold snap, and it is feared new crops will have to be planted.

The remaining indictments against Auditor Wickliffe were yesterday dismissed by the Second District Court at New Orleans.

A steamer was in collision Sunday between a Spaniard and Cuba, growing out of the exists of "death to Spaniards" in a recent procession of Cubans and their sympathizers in New Orleans. The Cuban badly wounded, and not the Spaniard is unhurt. A general challenge has been sent from the Spaniard to all who indulged in the cries during the procession. Another duel is reported already arranged.

The Protestant Episcopal Board of Mission opened this spring (inter) session in Trinity church, New York, yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, presided in absence of the Bishop, who was unable to be present. The agency system was discussed by Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Philadelphia, and others. In the evening Rev. Dr. Tyng stated the condition and progress of domestic missions and urged an increased effort, and Rev. Dr. Vinton spoke in favor of co-operation of churchmen for the success of the mission.

Information has been received that the steamer John D. Perry was burned at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., two or three days ago. She was valued at $40,000 and insured for $20,000 in the Grey Eagle, which capsized Sunday night, was also valued at $6,000.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was laid in St. Louis yesterday, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies.

The New York Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight last night.

A fire at No. 520 Broadway, New York, last night, occupied by W. Glazier & Co., hats, caps and fur dealers, damaged the stock to the amount by insured. Kingsbury, Abbott, Gay & Co., same business, lost $10,000, insurance unknown.

Murray silk mills, owned by Ryle & Co., in Paterson, N. J., took fire yesterday evening, and were entirely destroyed. Loss $250,000; no insurance. The two-story brick dye house adjoining, occupied by mill operatives, were also burned to the ground. The flames communicated to the Catholic church, but were extinguished before great damage was done. The fire originated in the dye house next to the mill, and is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Fabiens, the confidential agent of the San Domingo Government, recently had an interview with Secretary Fish. The subject of annexation will receive official consideration at an early day. The gentlemen interested in the annexation movement furnish an extract of a letter from Prof. Gabb, who says he has prospected two hundred square miles of gold bearing territory, surpassing in richness any known portion of California or Australia.

The billiard tournament at New York closed yesterday with the match of 1,000 points between Foster beating Snyder for the third and fourth prizes. The score at the close stood: Foster 1,000, Snyder 875. Foster won the match, and made a run of 429. In the French game between John Deery and Victor Dion, the latter won, the game being 300 to 295.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 10—10 P. M.

Nothing of consequence was done in grain after closing prices were established. Wheat was lower, wheat closing at $1 10@$1 11 on the spot. Other grains were nominal. Provisions were steady. Pork was nominal, there being no trading there at $24 25; this afternoon $0.00 was at $24, closing weak. Lard was steady, closing at 15½@15¾ cash; 15½@15¾ seller June. Bulk meats were steady at 12½@12¾ for shoulders and 15½@15¾ for clear sides. Whisky was steady at 92c. Receipts of flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments of flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 10.—Flour steady but dull; western has sold at $8 75@$9 00 for spring extra; winter, morning, of 9,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 22; No. 2 Chicago at $1 21; No. 1 Chicago at $1 23; sold at $1 24; this afternoon 50,000 do at $1 24, closing weak. Corn, quiet and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bushels at 62@66c; 12,000 do No. 1 certificate of new at 67½@68c. Oats dull; sales of 5,000 bushels at 40@41c; 5,000 bushels old closed nominal. Barley—small sales at 61 75 for No. 1 Canada spring. Rye dull and nominal at $1 35@$1 40. Canal freights—Flour, 75c; wheat, 10c; corn, 8c; oats, 6c; barley, 8c; rye, 8c. Lard steady at 16c. Highwines are offered at 90c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Cotton—better qualities scarce and active; low grades quiet; middlings 26½c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 1,379 bales; exports 473 bales. Sugar—common to fair, 9@10c; prime 12@12½c. Molasses nominal; fermenting 55@56c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—Cotton dull; low middling 26½c; receipts 209 bales; exports 1,401 bales. Flour irregular at $8 50@$9 00 for superfine. Corn dull at 72@73c. Pork quiet at $23 50@23 75. Lard and bacon dull; shoulders 12½@12¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 12½@12¾c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—Cotton dull; low middling 25½; good ordinary 24½.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

On motion of George W. D. Camp, Esq., Alex. D. Gillespie, Esq., of Mercer county, being duly qualified, was admitted to practice as an attorney of this Court.

The case of The United States *vs.* Henry Hinckley et al. was concluded. The jury found the following verdict: That they find for the United States in the first and third counts, penalty of the bond to be redeemed on payment of four thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The next case taken up was that of the United States *vs.* Wm. Bennett *et al.* This was an action on an old distiller's bond. On trial at adjournment.

The circuit Court met and the list was called over and cases fixed for trial.

The Court will adjourn for two weeks and the circuit list will be taken up, as soon as cases in the Haytien bond, now on hand are disposed of. The following list will be taken up to-day, are considered:

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of Walters vs. Warden's Administrators. This was an old case, and on trial at the hour of adjournment.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 45 Weideman vs. Smith et al.
No. 69 Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
No. 71 Wilson vs. Fowler et al.
No. 75 Rohler & Co. vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 73 Wilson et ux. vs. Kennens et ux.
No. 78, Edgerton vs. Negley.
No. 79 Sarte vs. Sarte, et al.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The only case taken up yesterday was that of Mr. Murphy vs. Rev. L. S. McAboy. Action on a contract. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 27, Long vs. Smith.
No. 45, Heath for use vs. Hough.
No. 57, Strickler vs. Howe.
No. 68, Hoeveller vs. Mugle et al.
No. 73, Reineman vs. Adams Express Co.
No. 77, Gallagher vs. Bowling et al.
No. 78, Same vs. Same.
No. 79, Brown & Richard vs. Dorning.
No. 86, Kennedy et al for use vs. Dithridge.
No. 90, Finney vs. Eyman.
No. 91, Lewis & Richard vs. Dorning.
No. 95, Hutchinson vs. Williams.
No. 96, Same vs. Same.
No. 97, Grier & McMannus vs. Benney.

Something in Brands.

Many are not willing at first to give due credit to trade marks. They are now being considered most valuable by many merchants and manufacturers. Probably to this importance of brands do Jenkins & Bro., our great Flour men, owe their success. Their brands are widely known, and dealers and consumers everywhere consider them reliable. Their great Patent White River Flour has become probably the most popular brand ever sold in this city. So is Cresswell's, Ford's, and Lilly Mills Favorite in the trade, and they are proud of their reputation.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mass Meeting in Cork—Spanish Acquisition of Gibraltar—Powers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be Increased, &c., &c.

Mass Meeting in Cork.

LONDON, May 10.—A great mass meeting was held in Cork Saturday evening, to express popular condemnation of the conduct of the Government in the matter of Mayor O'Sullivan.

Spain and Gibraltar.

MADRID, May 10.—In the Cortes Saturday, Senor Orensz asked what action had been taken by the Government towards acquiring Gibraltar. D'Lorenzars, Minister of State, replied that the Government fully recognized the importance of the Gibraltar question, but that before negotiation for its cession the nation must be strongly constituted and financially reorganized.

Powers to be Increased.

LONDON, May 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an inquiry of Lord John Manners, said Her Majesty's Ministers were already considering the best means of increasing the powers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the more effectual suppression of outrages in that country.

Napoleon at Chartres.

PARIS, May 10.—The Emperor visited the Horticultural exhibition at Chartres yesterday. He was received by the Mayor, who delivered an address. The Emperor made a short speech in reply. He recalled

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

MASSACHUSETTS has appointed an agent to dispose of $5,000,000 State bonds in England. The credit of that State is first-rate, she paying interest at all times in specie. What effect the present ill-feeling between England and the United States will have on Massachusetts securities in London cannot be foreseen exactly, but it is not believed that this will exert much influence.

ST. LOUIS is becoming ambitious, as the grain transportation question inclines in her favor. She is now striking for the Brazilian coffee trade. Previous to the war four-fifths of the Rio coffee consumed in this country came through New Orleans, while now not one-tenth is received that way. St. Louis thinks the trade may be regained to her advantage, and a lucrative flour and grain traffic opened with the Brazilians.

THAT all who desire may participate in the decoration ceremonies, a wish is expressed by many that they may take place on Saturday the 29th, instead of on the Sunday following, as has been proposed by some, and which would be the anniversary of the event. Independent of the scruples of a large part of the community in regard to the Sabbath day, there are many reasons in favor of Saturday, as the day in which the largest number could participate. We believe we express the wish of very many in proposing Saturday the 29th for decorating the graves of our fallen heroes.

THIS time the rumor makers place Mr. SUMNER in the State Department and Mr. STANTON in the Treasury. These gentlemen are about as likely to go into the positions named as Gen. GRANT is to resign. Not that Mr. FISH is peculiarly the man to be Secretary of State, but because Mr. SUMNER will reach the position only by the President calling him to it—a circumstance that sufficiently settles the probabilities in the case. As to Mr. STANTON, all the world knows that nothing could induce him to take the Treasury—and besides he is so poorly in health that any serious business is out of the question with him.

IN THE opinion of the Washington *Chronicle*, "the completion of the Pacific Railroad will incidentally increase the danger of a removal of the capitol to some point near the center of the Mississippi Valley." It probably is well enough to take this view of the subject. The strongest reason hitherto urged against removal has been a sentimental one—a reason which, be the fact indicative of a change good or bad, that is growing less continually. The preponderance of representation, consequently of power in the Government, has already gone to the West, and the West is as practical as it is new. It is also audacious and growing, regardless of precedents and considerations which have been regarded as binding. But there are real reasons which the paper referred to concedes, that may be urged for removal, and it is these that cause the "danger."

MINISTER THORNTON and the British Legation at Washington are reported as quite free in expressing the opinion that we have "a crooked" way of dealing in respect to treaties, more especially the Alabama treaty. In regard to the latter they say: "We gave you all you asked; we conceded all that Mr. ADAMS ever claimed; we finally signed a treaty entirely satisfactory to your Mr. JOHNSON and your Mr. SEWARD, your Secretary of State from the beginning of the war, and your Minister to whom the Senators all agreed; we do that, and then you turn round and kick the treaty out of doors. Pray tell me what are we to do?" These Englishmen have yet to learn that with the new administration came new ideas, and that it is with the new administration they must deal.

OFF FOR THE PACIFIC.

The last rail has been laid, and the iron track now traverses the continent from the Bay of Fundy to the Pacific ocean. From Pittsburgh to San Francisco the time table and distances are calculated as follows:

	Miles.	Hours.
Pittsburgh to Chicago, Ill.	468	12
Chicago to Omaha, Nebraska	492	24½
Omaha to Bryan	553	42
Bryan to Ogden, Utah	516	19½
Ogden to Elko, Nevada, via Central Pacific Railroad	276	12¾
Elko to Sacramento, Cal., via Central Pacific Railroad	463	31
Sacramento to San Francisco, via Western Pacific Railroad	117	3½
Total	2,910	144

At San Francisco the traveler may take the steamship lines on the Pacific, reach Japan in nineteen days and in six more place himself in communication with the Celestials at Hong Kong or Shanghai.

EDUCATION, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.

The claims of the American college upon the sympathy and liberality of the community are far from being generally understood. We say the American college, for it corresponds exactly to nothing found in other countries. It is the outgrowth of American civilization and American genius of adapting means to ends, and, with all its faults, we have no reason to be ashamed of it. There are no institutions in our country more thoroughly democratic, none more flexible to the circumstances surrounding them, none more removed from the spirit—or rather spiritlessness—of a high and dry conservatism, than our American colleges. They exist for the one object, the supply of the demand which our government, above all others, makes upon its subjects for intelligent thinkers, and they know their doom when this, their sole function, ceases.

We have been impressed with the sound sense and breadth of view as to what a college ought to be characterising the last report of the President of the Western University, to the Trustees of that institution. The occasion was the organization of departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, in connection with which, of course, a discussion of the theory of general and special education was in place.

We agree with Dr. Woods, that in all cases not exceptional by reason of limited capacity or means, the full college course, particularly in view of the elasticity of late imparted in all our prominent institutions to the old rigid college system, is on all accounts the best preparative for any exalted sphere of life. It builds a man up all around. It is the one-sided steeples and towers that so often prove too much for their substructures. The loftiest piles of human architecture have also the broadest base.

But such generalizations have to give way before the exigencies of actual life. There are those who cannot take the course which constitutes a liberal education. They would like to avail themselves of what science has done in the line of their proposed trades or professions, but further than this they cannot go. Such have a right to claim a due consideration of their case, and it is for such that the departments we have instanced are organized.

The two extremes, those who have the taste and can afford the time and money for an enlarged curriculum, and those who must snatch up in its most concrete form what practical science can furnish them, easily adjust themselves. The danger of mistake lies inside of these limits. On the one hand, the reluctant student may be urged by a wealthy and ambitious parent along a course such that the father's persistence results in the boy's disgust with all study whatever; on the other, the father may arbitrarily determine, long in advance of the development of his son's mind and taste, what his calling shall be, and so put him on a line of study the very reverse of his natural bent. The history of literature is full of just such efforts to make triangular stoppers to borrow from SIDNEY SMITH, do duty in round holes. Nature has something, if not all, to say in a just determination of the question what the young man is to make, and she utters herself, in general, only after all the chambers of thought have been more or less fully thrown open. It takes a general culture to develop, with anything like certainty, the special bent and aptitudes of the mind.

It is such questions as these that are anxiously discussed in the direction of any educational institution at all worthy of the name of a college. They who think that the managers of our colleges have in view only the furtherance of their own petty local interests, however much they may make of occasional examples that seem to give color to their judgment, do nevertheless most gross injustice to earnest and often self sacrificing philanthropists. It requires a good measure of intelligence and a systematic development of the principle of public spirited charity to appreciate such endeavors. Any one can see that it is charity to give a crust to a hungry beggar, or, on a larger scale, to build a church, or to found an orphan asylum or a hospital. It is only the man of an *educated* liberality who can see so far as to realize that those institutions make an imperative claim upon his wealth, from which the men must come who are to manage these asylums and hospitals, preach in these new churches, and, in general, with a scope of thinking and feeling that a true education gives, keep alive in the community the very spirit that is its tamest, least intelligent form, gives the penny to the mendicant and names itself charity.

The man who has given discreetly to an institution that is educating boys into *bona fide* men, has written his name twice upon the scroll of immortal memory, once on the list of the good, and again in the still shorter catalogue of those whose goodness is coupled with the genius of prophecy.

THE SOURCE OF LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Every good citizen is interested in reforming the law making power at Harrisburg. Not only is a reform necessary in the personal composition of the Legislature, but the greatest need is a reform in our system of legislation. In brief, the Constitution of Pennsylvania should be amended so as to prohibit special legislation. It is this system of private, speculative and corrupt special laws that has tainted the political atmosphere of the State capital, and transformed our representative bodies from assemblies convened to frame measures for the general welfare to auction rooms, where all sorts of special grants of power are made to the highest bidder.

Corruption is inseparable from this system of special legislation. The much talked of but never realized (we speak in a general sense) selection of honest and able representatives will not cure this monster evil, for the system would demoralize a legislature of political saints. Neither will bribery laws meet the case. A man who takes a bribe will perjure himself to avert the consequences of his rascality, and the man who will give a bribe is not likely to make himself publicly infamous by confessing it. Then, besides all that, it is only in the case of special laws that bribery is resorted to. General laws passed to meet the wants of the whole people are not passed by corrupt means. If political in their character, they reflect the well understood views of a majority of the people, organized in a political party. If non-political, they are to meet some general want, and conferring as they do, no special privileges on any one, are passed upon their merits.

The general enactments passed last winter at Harrisburg number seventy-one, and occupy but ninety pages of the pamphlet edition of the laws. These ninety pages comprise all the legislation requisite for the people of the State, in the estimation of the law-makers. As many of the general laws were of such conceded importance and advantage to the people that no opposition was made to them, it is evident that if the work of the members had been confined to their consideration, the session would have been of short duration. Instead of stretching into four months, it need not have been longer than forty days.

But, unfortunately, here comes in the fountain head of legislative knavery, to prolong the session, corrupt the members and disgrace the good name of the State. Of course we mean the passage of special or private laws, for the benefit of particular individuals, corporations and communities. The volume of session laws for the year 1868 fills 1,668 pages of printed matter, and *comprises fourteen hundred and forty one laws*, but of this amount only *seventy-four are general laws*. The session of last winter, we are assured, was more industrious in framing special laws than its predecessor of 1868, but we have no means of knowing the exact number or the space they will occupy in the volume of session laws. The general laws of last winter number seventy-one and occupy a pamphlet of ninety-six pages. The special laws will range between fifteen hundred and two thousand in number and occupy possibly sixteen hundred pages.

Here then is the evil the people must eradicate if they are in earnest in legislative reform. Ninety-nine per cent. of the deserving objects sought to be attained by special laws could be secured from the courts, under a wise system of general laws, with greater facility and at less expense than it takes to carry them through the Legislature. Prohibit by a constitutional amendment, that cannot be evaded, all special legislation, and we will see an instant check put upon corruption, log rolling and the work of the lobby. A reform will take place in the character of the members. The temptation to the baser sort of politicians to seek legislative positions to line their pockets, will be removed, and good men will come forward anxious for election, because the position will become one of pleasant and honorable duty.

To the Republican party of Pennsylvania the high honor of instituting and carrying out this reform, by a constitutional amendment, legitimately and properly belongs. Let it then speak out in its State and County Conventions in an emphatic and decided tone. Let the people everywhere take up the subject, discuss it, press it upon public attention, and the amendment will be carried through the Legislature and before the people by an almost unanimous vote. This one issue is more important than all others. It involves public morality and the honor and good name of representative government. There is but one side to the argument. *The abolition of special or class legislation!* Let that be the earnest work of every Republican journal, political convention and enlightened politician in the State. It will put the party on the vantage ground in Pennsylvania for years to come, for it will identify it with the speedy and practical reform of the most glaring abuses with which our government is endangered. It is not only the highest expediency in the Republican party to take the lead in this matter, but it will be an exercise of enlightened patriotism.

DOWN WITH SPECIAL LEGISLATION. *A Constitutional amendment prohibiting it.* What County Convention will take the lead in nominating and instructing its candidates on this issue?

BE WARNED.

The "Word of Warning" by "a Republican from the Start," in our columns to-day, is, we believe, a faithful reflection of public sentiment concerning nominations, and should be heeded by those who are busy pulling the wires. There is no power on earth that can make the people give their approbation to the doings at Harrisburg last winter. No man who properly esteems integrity and faithfulness, whether in a public officer or a private individual, will think for a single moment of supporting a candidate contaminated by participancy in the proceedings which have made the Legislature of 1869 odious to every right thinking man. And yet, strange as it may seem, it is deliberately proposed to indorse these participants by nominating them for re-election, as though public and private virtue no longer existed, and the people were but tools for the engineers of Conventions to handle at will. It may seem strange to some that this should be attempted; but the reason is found in the fact, that schemes are on foot, to be brought forward at the next session, that would be instantly rejected by a Legislature acting in the interest of the people. It becomes entirely necessary, therefore, to pack the Legislature in advance, a process which is going on all over the State. There is more need than ever now for selecting not only new representatives, but those who will not be brought under the influence that has so long predominated at Harrisburg. The reasons are as broad and deep as any that ever existed in the world. The necessity is immediate, permanent and overshadowing. Our Legislature has become a mere machine, run by corrupt men, regardless of morality, public or private, and in total disregard of the general welfare. It is high time for the people to rebel. With a Legislature acting in their interest hundreds of thousands of dollars might be turned from the pockets of individuals into the public treasury, and hundreds of thousands more might be saved, and taxation correspondingly lessened. Another, a better, and a higher order of men must be chosen. If through the engineering of leaders who have brought matters to the present pass, conventions disregard public sentiment and are made to nominate the old set, or men no better than they, then their proceedings should be set aside by the independent action of the people. All over the State such a determination should be entertained and adhered to. It is not too soon to begin. For our part, we believe that it is not only the duty of the Republican party to respond to the popular will, but that, if left to itself, it will do so. The evil lies in the fact that the corrupt men, who have thrust themselves into the leadership, first pack the conventions and then whip the masses of the party into supporting nominations totally unfit to be made. This has been the case heretofore. But will they be able to do it hereafter? This is the question our correspondent, who has summered and wintered in the Republican ranks, plainly puts. And we ask Republicans to ponder the question and prepare to take an early stand.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The extraordinary expenses incurred by the city of San Francisco by reason of the earthquake and fire are those of the small-pox, during the past year, amount to $200,000.

Recently at Portsmouth, N. H., a small boy fell off a wharf, and was rescued from drowning by the bystanders. Seeing his mother coming down the street, he expressed himself as preferring to drown rather than risk the consequences of getting his clothes wet. Accordingly he sprang into the water three times more, and was taken out each time with considerable difficulty. Finally, his mother promised not to whip him, and he consented to accompany her. No sooner had the boy got home, however, than he broke his word of promise, and gave him an unmerciful thrashing.

The Ladoga (Indiana) *Herald* says: "There lives near Billville, Hendricks county, in this State, a peculiar family—three boys and three girls. The oldest girl is about twenty-four years, weighs about 200 pounds, is a very intelligent lady, but we noticed one peculiar feature not common among the fair sex—she had a heavy beard (minus the moustache) which is about two inches long and of auburn color. The beard on the chin of this lady is the heaviest. We are informed that her beard has grown more rapidly during the past year. The girl is seventeen years old, born blind, and is an idiot, the next girl is fourteen, born blind. The three boys are all intelligent young men. The parent is one of the wealthiest men in Hendricks county.

The *Petit Moniteur* says: "Pius IX. received with his own hands the offerings presented to him by the different deputations. Among others the Pope received on the 10th an English nobleman, who presented His Holiness with a skull set with precious stones. At the end of the tassel was a diamond of immense value. Having presented his magnificent offering, the Englishman added, with the usual phlegm of his nation, that he gave his present on condition of getting the Pope's skull cap in return. Pius IX. smiled, and ringing the bell he ordered the servant to bring him another *calotte*. When brought the look of that one he wore and gave it to the Englishman, who put it into his pocket and retired, saying that he was never so pleased in his life."

A painter in Newport Rhode Island, at work on a house, to save the necessity of answering questions, hangs out the following bulletin:

"ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS."

"Building me, 'Painting Done,' Going to be pencilled if the money holds out. Only one coat. Jenkins, painter."

One steamboat went down the Mississippi river with her barges last week, loaded with one hundred thousand bushels of grain. At Winona, Minnesota, eight such cargoes are waiting boat and the barges, and by the close of the season will be the largest number ever in one river more or less grain is stored, waiting on steamboats to bear it to market.

A little girl in Boston has just begun a beautiful charity, the fragrance of which commends it to adoption elsewhere. At her suggestion the chapel of one of the central churches is opened two mornings of each week for the reception of fresh fruits and flowers to be distributed among the poor sick of the city, who else might never know the refreshment of a fruit or flower. This distribution is made through an efficient committee and the regular district visitors of the long established benevolent societies, and the offerings are to be made not only to the patients of the hospitals on their way to, or back, but to the destitute in their homes of wretchedness. The charity is much more than a sentiment; the gifts are simple, as it is a little thing to give a bunch of water, but by them will impart la pure and great, and the young girl who has started the work is worthy of praise as of imitation.

It was time for a change in the Philadelphia mint. Nearly twice as many men as were required were employed, and some of them never went near the mint. One of them became very angry because the director would not send his salary to his house by special servant.

The Swiss government wished to employ women as telegraphers. On learning that operators would be sworn to absolute secrecy, many of those who had applied for situations withdrew, saying that that was requiring altogether too much.

It is reported that Berezowsky, the Pole who attempted to assassinate the Czar, has been secretly pardoned by Napoleon, and is on his way to this country.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says that present indications are that there will be at least one-third more corn planted this season in East Tennessee, than there has been since the war.

Fifteen thousand colored persons in the South have at the present time on deposit with the National Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, and its seventy-three branches in the Southern States, $1,150,429 92. The average to each is $76 76. During the month of March last the gain in deposits was nearly $74,000, Much of this was from new depositors.

Sarah Dillon, a former resident of Green county, Indiana, now the sixteenth wife in a Salt Lake City harem, writes that "she would like to get back to the old place."

Parties from Tennessee say that President Johnson has completely fizzled out, and no longer possesses any power to seriously annoy the Republican party in that State.

STATE POLITICS.

F. W. Ames, of Crawford county, the champion of the Western Oil Pipe Monopoly in the late Legislature, having announced himself as a candidate for renomination, his constituents are reviewing in the press his legislative career in a manner not at all pleasing to Mr. Ames. They say that Mr. Ames did not represent their vital interests, but when he had an opportunity of doing so, really opposed them by voting against the Free Pipe Bill. To this Judge Chase, a volunteer in behalf of Mr. Ames, replies that if he had voted for the Free Pipe Bill and it had become a law, he would only have added another monopoly. In answer, J. H. Slipper, Esq., says: "Had the supplement to 'an act relative to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved July 18, 1863,' which is termed the 'Free Pipe Bill,' been passed, an unlimited number of companies could have been formed to lay pipes for the transportation of oil, thereby greatly reducing district to have as many transportation companies as the producing region could warrant. Here we have competition opposed to monopoly. The companies formed under the proposed law would not have the right to purchase, manufacture and transport oil *exclusively*, as in Crawford pronounced to be an exciting one.

R. B. Brown, Esq., of Clarion, is a candidate for renomination by the Democracy.

Henry Edwards, Esq., of Lawrence county, member and chaplain of the last House of Representatives, is again a candidate for the nomination, with six competitors.

The Sharon *Herald* says: "We understand that one of the men elected last fall to represent us in our State Legislature is about to publish a letter explaining and defending several votes cast last winter. We respectfully submit that now is a good time and that the appearance of said letter is anxiously awaited by many."

The Republicans of Chester county have resolved to hold the nominating convention to select delegates to the State Convention, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, at West Chester. Heretofore the nominating conventions of the party have been held in the beginning of the month of September. Quite a number of candidates are already in the field.

The Greenville *Argus*, referring to the primary elections to be held in Mercer county today, says: "It is of the most importance that *the people* rise up in the majesty of their power, and break up all *'slates'* and *'rings,'* which may be formed by political *tricksters* and *demagogues*, and send to the convention delegates that will faithfully carry out the wishes of their constituents, and place in nomination a ticket which will secure the cordial support of every Republican in the county."

The Meadville *Republican* pays the following compliment to Hon. John P. Penney: "We notice that Hon. Jno. P. Penney, is favorably mentioned in connection with the judgeship in Allegheny county. He is a gentleman of fine ability and high reputation, and would be an honor to the bench. We should rejoice to see him promoted to a position in the judicature and education so admirably qualified to fill."

A Beaver correspondent writes to the COMMERCIAL as follows:

"The time is drawing nigh when the Republican voters of Beaver county will have to make choice of a man to represent this county in the next session of the State Legislature, and it is with pride and pleasure that we suggest the name of John Y. Marks, one of the candidates for Assembly, as a man in whom the people of Beaver county have the most implicit confidence—a man of sterling integrity and uprightness, and one in whom we can trust under all circumstances. If the people of Beaver county believe in retrenchment and reform, and also in electing men to office fearing God and hating covetousness, and who would serve the people faithfully, they will see that they go to the polls on the day of the primary meeting and vote for Mr. Marks.

"REPUBLICAN."

The Ebensburg *Alleghanian* objects to the Cambria county Republican Committee indicating the preference of the Republicans for Governor. It suggests that the preference be left to the County Convention for decision.

It is said the President is taking a retrospective look over the appointments made during the recent special session of the Senate. It has been discovered that a number of politicians, who have been appointed to office by the President their vital interests, but when he had an opportunity of doing so, really opposed them by voting against the Free Pipe Bill. To this Judge Chase, a volunteer in behalf of Mr. Ames, replies that if he had voted for the Free Pipe Bill and it had become a law, he would only have added another monopoly. In answer, J. H. Slipper, Esq., says: "Had the supplement to 'an act relative to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved July 18, 1863,' which is termed the 'Free Pipe Bill,' been passed, an unlimited number of companies could have been formed to lay pipes for the transportation of oil, thereby greatly reducing district to have as many transportation companies as the producing region could warrant. Here we have competition opposed to monopoly. The companies formed under the proposed law would not have the right to purchase, manufacture and transport oil *exclusively*," as in Crawford pronounced to be an exciting one.

R. B. Brown, Esq., of Clarion, is a candidate for renomination by the Democracy.

Henry Edwards, Esq., of Lawrence county, member and chaplain of the last House of Representatives, is again a candidate for the nomination, with six competitors.

The Sharon *Herald* says: "We understand that one of the men elected last fall to represent us in our State Legislature is about to publish a letter explaining and defending several votes cast last winter. We respectfully submit that now is a good time and that the appearance of said letter is anxiously awaited by many."

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LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

Spirit of the Republican Press.

The Erie *Republican* says: "That a great deal of corruption has crept into all legislative bodies is a fact which is now patent to all; and a very loud, long and deep echo goes up from the people and press for reform. 'White lists' are published, embracing those whose garments are free from the taint of corruption; while, as an offset, 'black lists' are paraded through the press, embracing names of members who are more than suspected of selling their votes for the money of the lobby. * * * In our opinion the great and primary cause of corruption in the Legislature is the constant demand made for special legislation. At every session of the Legislature men who have private axes to grind, and corporations that seek to take from the people more privileges, make their appearance at Harrisburg, and the word goes forth that there is money in it, and the vultures of the lobby settle down on them in a solid mass. Bills are also taken, assessed for the present year.

On all taxes paid between the 7th day of June and SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

A deduction of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed, and all taxes remaining unpaid after the last day of said time will be placed in the hands of a collector who will add TEN PER CENT. for his compensation.

GEORGE R. RAFLAK, Jr., Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the personal property of ROBERT ELLIOTT, late of Pine township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make them immediately for payment and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.

A. J. ARMSTRONG, Administrator.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—One 80-Horse Power Beam Engine and Boiler. One Double Surface Planing and Matching Machine. One Single Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Double Surface Planing and Matching Machine. One Upright Mitering Saw. One Circular 42-inch Rip Saw. One Circular Saw Bench. One Power Mortise Machine. Stat Planer. Stat Mortiser. Irregular Moulding Machine. Sash-sticker and Rip Saw Benches, and about 1,000 feet 3 4-inch Gas Pipe. Apply at Monongahela Planing Mill, South Pittsburgh. H. MILLINGAR.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF 96 acres and 156 perches of land. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, executor of Jas. S. Neeld, late of said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue or outcry, on the premises, in Upper St. Clair township, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1869,

At 11 o'clock A. M., all that certain place or tract of land situate in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the land of Mcallister's heirs, adjoining lands of Hiram Ray; thence by Ray's lands south 44 degrees, west 53.36 perches to a stone; thence south 60 degrees, west 5.75 perches to a stone; thence north 16 degrees, west 6.25 perches to a hickory; thence north 59½ degrees, west 67.8 perches to a stone; thence north 31¾ degrees, west 104 perches to a white oak; thence north 7 degrees west 30 perches to a stone; thence by lands of J. McMillan Jr., north 83½ degrees, east 20.12 perches to a post, thence north 63½ degrees, east 58 perches to a post; thence south 78¾ degrees, east 20 perches to a post; thence south 3 degrees, west 15 perches to an iron wood, and thence by lands of Thos. McMillan's heirs south 60½ degrees, east 144 perches to the place of beginning, containing 96 acres and 156 perches, strict measure, said land being all under fence and in good state of cultivation; well watered by many never failing springs, and underlaid with a vein of good Bituminous Coal. Easy of access. Handsome ordered. The above is about the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, ten miles from Pittsburgh.

Terms—Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid at the time the land is knocked down to the purchaser, or note at thirty days, with approved security for the same, and $3.50 to pay the expenses of the sale. The 5 per cent. paid at sale to be paid on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed; one-third of the balance remaining, after deducting the foregoing sums, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow of the said James S. Neeld, deceased, during her lifetime; the other two-thirds of the net proceeds of sale, with interest thereon, payable annually, also to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and paid in yearly instalments of $2,000 each, until the same shall have been paid, the last to be computed from the date of confirmation of sale.

Option given the purchaser to pay the whole of the said balance of two-thirds of purchase money at any time before the same shall become regularly due and payable.

For further particulars inquire of

GEORGE NEELD,
Executor, or
C. S. PETTERMAN,
Atty for the estate, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,

Attorney-at-Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Prompt attention given to the collection of Claims in Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon and Cambria counties. Correspondence in English or German solicited. Refers to J. T. Wray & Bro., 29 and 31 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; W. H. Cassidy, Second National Bank; A. S. Bell, Esq., Pittsburgh; F. W. Jenks & Co., Liberty street, Pittsburgh; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

GREAT

AUCTION SALES,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81

Market Street.

tvths

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Have on hand at their Warerooms,

26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,

Of their own and other Manufacturers, a full Stock of THOROUGHLY SEASONED

Floor Oil Cloths,

Green Oil Cloths, for Window Shades.

WINDOW SHADES.

For Stores and Dwellings, Enamelled and

FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,

Of Every Variety, in the different Lines.

Also, the Boston Belting Co.'s make of India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing and Rubber Goods generally. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c.

☞ Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find our Stock, in all Departments, the most extensive in the city, and Prices THE VERY LOWEST.

PASSPORTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS,

For parties visiting Europe procured on short notice, By

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DWELLING HOUSES

FITTED FOR

Gas and Water,

AT LOWEST RATES.

PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

JOHN H. PATTERSON. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON,
EARLY GOODRICH,
BUCKEYES, USSES,
And EARLY ROSE.

Pure Seed, for sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
114 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MAY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Ooze the blossoms, oh delicate May!
Breathe through their bowels thy quick passion-ate thrills,
Plashing and throbbing with dew, drop and spray,
Dainty and white as the snow on the hills.

Sun in thy gladsomeness joyous and bright,
Shine with the warmth of thy goldenest hours;
Gilding rich rainbows with shadow and light,
Deck the dear grave on the hillside with flowers.

Low soothing South-winds, steal home to my rest,
Bland as a kiss upon lashless eyes,
Chant a soft lullaby over the breast
That throbbed in response to all beautiful things.

Summer is coming with banners unrolled,
Festival garments are woven in light,
Carnival season of purple and gold,
She is with summer in raiment of white.

Open the blossoms, oh delicate May!
Breathe through their bosoms thy quick pa-ssionate thrills,
Flushing and throbbing with dew, drop and spray,
Dainty and white as the snow on the hills.

ROCHESTER, Pa., May, 1869.

BLAIR'S

Liquid Rennet.

For making in a few minutes a variety of

DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing RENNET CURDS AND FLUMMERY, will recommend it at once to all who use it. There are few Desserts so Economical, Delicious and Healthful. The demand is constantly increasing for this valuable addition to the table luxury, which is conveying a proof of its superior merits. We know of nothing so useful and beneficial, especially in these regions in the country. The BLUE or JUNKET, made with fresh milk and cream, is an excellent food for children, and as a dessert for the table can be prepared with little trouble and expense in a few minutes. It is also well adapted to the sick and convalescent, making one of the most delicate, refreshing and nourishing drinks, imparting strength and health to the weakened and emaciated.

Full directions are given with each Bottle, which are packed in heavy pasteboard boxes of one dozen Bottles. Single Bottles, 25 cents. Box containing One Dozen Bottles, $2 50, sent promptly to any address by express, on receipt of price.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN, Apothecary,
44 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to get out of bed without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the limbs, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out and effete particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the easily directed to all who use it. Explicit rules, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated, For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Send for circular.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY ORPHAN ASYLUM will be held at their Institution, Ridge and Arch streets, on SUNDAY (16th May), at 3 o'clock, P. M. All interested in this work are earnestly invited.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, 13th inst.

JNO. H. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
East Birmingham, May 8, 1869.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FIFTH and Sixth Sections of the Act, entitled, "An Act passed March 23, 1868, [GEORGE TRAUTMAN, Treasurer of Allegheny county, hereby gives notice that I will attend at my office, corner of Carson and Meadow streets, daily (Sundays excepted) for the period of four months, from June 7, 1869, for the purpose of receiving State, county, school, road and poor tax taxes, assessed for the present year.

On all taxes paid between the 7th day of June and SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

A deduction of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed, and all taxes remaining unpaid after the last day of said time will be placed in the hands of a collector who will add TEN PER CENT. for his compensation.

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We have just received ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF INITIAL PAPER, which we will sell at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF

50 CENTS PER BOX.

Each box contains one Quire of Paper, and one package of Envelopes. It is neat paper as usually sold at 75 cents per quire, and the Envelopes at 20 cents per pack. The stamping of the same, if done to order, would cost at least 30 cents, making 50 cents in all. We sell the box at 50 cents. In making it cheaper by 30 cents than the same paper can be purchased for by the quire as a whole.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary cheapness, we furnish it to the Trade so that they can make a handsome profit.

J. L. READ & SON,

102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Real Estate Savings Bank,

APRIL 30th, 1869.

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$166,606 15
U. S. 6-20 Bonds, 6 per	25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, 6 per	25,000 00
Real Estate	2,740 47
Office Furniture	250 00
Cash	35,596 72
Total	$255,193 34
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due Depositors	$203,348 13
Interest due Depositors, May 1, 1869	12,892 13
Contingent Fund	38,953 09
Total	$255,193 34

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and securities, and find the same correct, and find the foregoing Statement correct.

W. H. CHILDS,
WM. H. SMITH,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

SOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON HOME FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o FOREIGN, BONDS and GOLD

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Secured by 3,632,000 Acres of Choice Land, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and Franchises, and Netting in currency nearly TEN PER CENT per annum.

Holders of 5-20 Bonds can exchange them for these desirable securities, at a profit of nearly 20 per cent. A limited amount for sale upon favorable terms and full particulars furnished by

Jas. T. Brady & Co.

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 10, 1869.

The local money market exhibited some easy features to-day. Some improvement was noticed in the supply of loanable funds, and holders seem more anxious to let out their balances on good paper, at about prevailing rates. There is considerable realizing among holders of Government bonds by parties anxious to avail themselves of the profits of the present extraordinary advance in these securities. The bond market has fully recovered from the partial panic that was felt in London on last Friday, and gold has got a slight tumble. The policy of the government is announced authorizing the purchase every week of a million of the Five-Twenty bonds, by devoting the proceeds of the gold sales towards that object, this is an earnest measure, which cannot but strengthen the American credit both broad and at home. It will give a stimulus to the bond market that may work the price up to higher figures than were ever dreamed of by the most sanguine holders. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular issued on Saturday, received by Measrs. McVay & Co., remark that after the close of our circular yesterday the excitement in the gold and bond markets continued. Gold was bid up to 130¾, and bonds ammered down to 114¾ for '67s, and these prices, the highest and lowest respectively were telegraphed to London, where 5-20s reached this morning 70¾. Before Board gold was sold to 130¾, from which it fell off to 127¾, and after rapid and wide fluctuations it closed at this figure 127½.

"The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will on Wednesday next, and weekly thereafter, purchase $1,000,000 5-20 onds, removing the apprehension of delay, and giving assurance of the good faith of the Government, has arrested the decline in bonds, given tone to our securities here and abroad, and checked the upward movement of gold. It was telegraphed to London but not received there until after close of the Stock Exchange sessions. During business hours they had reached 70¾, but later advices quote them a firm and advancing. Here the sellers of yesterday are all out of the market and the borrowers bulls to-day. The first coupon of '67s advanced to 116¾, from which they have sold up to 116¾. Bonds are strong all through the list."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
81's, '74	119½	119½	119½
5-20's,	119¾	119¾	119¾
304 5-20's,	119¾	119¾	119¾
1865 5-20's,	116½	116½	116
865 5-20's new	117¾	117¾	117¾
867 5-20's,	117¾	117¾	117¾
868 5-20's,	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾	113¾
old	127½	127½	127½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 8.	May 10.	Adv.	Dec.
old	138	139¾	⅞	
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾	119¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	118½	119¼	¾	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116½	116¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	116¼	116	¾	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	117¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	117¾	117¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	117¾	117¾		
U. S. 10-40s	113¾	113¾		
U. S. 6's, Jan., July, 1881	119¾	119¾		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867,	117¾	117¾		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868,	117¾	117¾		

—Gold is steady at the decline. The premium is maintained at its present point, by the continued increase in the imports, the figures for the past week being $2,600,000 against those for the same period of last year, also by a dispatch from Washington stating that the Cabinet are strongly in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and that they are sorry of the outfit of hostile expeditions in our ports, and do not propose doing anything to stop them. These statements, however, must be received very cautiously, as RUMOR is generally the random expressions of hired letter writers.

—The stock market was highly infused with the "bull" element to-day. Western stocks were especially were buoyant and high, the Northwestern, Rock Island, old Southern, and Fort Wayne advanced sharply. The rise in the latter is a pleasant thing to everybody except the sagacious and reticent President of the road. It is hinted very significantly by some parties who are long in the stock, that there is a determination on foot to double the capital stock. The earnings of the road, with finished double track, will be adequate to keep up the regular quarterly dividends. The St. Paul stocks were an exception to the general tone of the list today. It is remarked by parties who sought to now something about this stock, that those who are carrying it, will have abundant opportunity to exercise a great amount of patience before they will receive the desired profit that induced them to go in too prematurely. The scrip dividend on the common and the cash and scrip on the preferred in January last about exhausted the liberality of the management, and holders cannot reasonably look for any more such favors soon.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 00	12	25	2	25	3	00	4	00
May 10, 1869.	A. M.	A. M.	M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
N. Y. Central	191¾	191¾	191¾		192¼		192		191¾	
Hudson River	...	...	156¾		156¾		157¼		157¼	
Harlem	...	...	140		139		...		...	
Reading	96	96¼	96		96¼		96¼		96¼	
Mich. Central	135	...	...		...		...		...	
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¾	106¾		106¾		106¾		106¾	
Illinois Central	146¼	...	...		...		...		...	
Cleve. and Pitts	91¼	91¼	91		92		92		92	
Chicago and Rock I.	103¾	103¾	103¾		103¾		103¾		103¾	
Pittsburg	86	86¼	86		86¼		86¼		86¼	
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91		92		92		92	
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾		30¾		30¾		30¾	
Ohio & Miss. pref.	86	86¼	86¼		87		87¼		87¼	
Toledo	99¾	99¾	99¾		99¾		99¾		99¾	
Cleve. & Toledo	106	106	106		106		106¼		106¼	
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾		102¾		102¾		102¾	
N. W. stock	...	...	72¾		72¾		72¾		72¾	
N. W. preferred	...	...	77¾		77¾		77¾		77¾	
Fort Wayne	...	...	127		127		127		127	
Michigan Central	...	...	...		...		107		106¾	
Panama	...	...	274		274		...		274	
Quicksilver	...	...	...		...		...		28¾	
Quicksilver pref.	...	...	...		...		...		92¾	
Western Union Tel.	62¾	62¾	62¾		63		63		63¼	
Adams Express	60	...	...		...		...		...	
American Express	15	...	...		...		...		...	
U. S. Express	45	...	...		...		...		...	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	35½	...	...		...		...		...	
Gold	130¾	130¾	130¾		130¾		130¾		130¾	

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	179½	182	2½	
Hudson River	155¾	157½	2¼	
Harlem	140	140		
Reading	96	96¼	¼	
Mich. Central	135	...		
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¾		
Illinois Central	146	146¼	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts	91¾	92	¼	
Fort Wayne	140¾	141¾	1	
Chicago and Rock I.	85¾	87¾	1¾	
Do preferred	98	100¾	2¾	
Cleve. and Toledo	104½	106	1½	
Rock Island	102¾	102¾		
Coal and Mining Stock	72¾	73¾	1	
Do preferred	78	78		
Chicago and Alton	157½	158¾	1¼	
St. Paul	76¾	77¾	1¼	
Do preferred	85	86¾	1¾	
Pacific Mail	102¾	103¾	¾	
Western U. Tel	62¾	63¼	¾	
Adams Express	60	60¾	¾	
Merch. U. Ex	15	15¾	¾	
American Express	45	45		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	35½	35		½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day by his assistant, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Hat Sale.

On Friday last three hundred cases of hats were sold at James H. Prentice's auction trade sale in Brooklyn; the prices being as follows per dozen by the case: Wool hats, men's plain, $4 75@5 50; men's fancy, $6 00@6 25; youths fancy, $5 75@6 50; boys' plain, $5 75@6 75; children's plain, $4 50@5 25; Cassimere, men's plain, $7 50@8 50; men's fancy, $14 00@15 25; plain, $7 50@8 50; Beaver and belly silver, Pearl and black, Beaver and belly Nutria, $15 00@20 00; Otter, silver Beaver, brown and black brush, $24 00@28 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, May 10, 1869.

There is nothing new to report in our general markets to-day. Trade was quite a general thing on Monday. Prices are without material change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull. We quote common to good at $1 50@2 50, and extra in a retail way at $6 75@7 00 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—Market dull at $3 00 ₱ bushel for the best small white.

BUTTER—Receipts improving and prices drooping. There is very little choice table selling at 30@33c ₱ ₱. Prices for common are not quotable, ranging from 20½@25c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—Dealers fair at 17c ₱ dozen, with some sales at 17½@18c reported.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a good demand for bacon and lard, and holders are firm as regards prices. We quote shoulders at 14c; ribsides 15¾@16¼c; clear sides 17¼@17½c; sugar cured hams 18c, and canvassed 20@20½c; pickle hams 17¾@18c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19½c @ ₱. Lard in tierces 13c, and in kegs 20@22½c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 @ $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MARBLE MOTTLED—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@.

CHEESE—We quote strictly choice Goshen at 24½@25c; New York factory 24c; Ohio factory 22c, and Western Reserve 19c@18c. Sales of Sweitzer at 20c ₱ ₱.

ONIONS—Market dull and prices nominal and unquotable. Onion sets sell at $5@6 00 ₱ bush, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, at 10@10½c, and quarters mixed 16@16½c, and 19@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 13@14c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00. This is a reduction on the first three named articles.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—The market is glutted and prices still droopings. Peachblows are very dull on the track at 50c ₱ bush, and from store at 55@60c. Dealers sell at 60@65c ₱ bush, as to quality. Very choice article of Neshannocks at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel. Chenangoes at 60c ₱ bushel; Harrison, by the barrel, 55c; Goodrich's at barrel $4, and Early Rose $40 ₱ barrel.

RAGS—Sales to the trade at $0 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, as to size of package.

FLOUR—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN PEAS—Sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Market dull and easy. Sales of baled at $25@30 ₱ ton, as to quality. Loose timothy from country wagons at $20@23 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—Market active and a little firmer, but owing to the various brands on the market prices are difficult to quote. We quote nominally from store good in barrels at $5 50@6 00, choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25. Winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (regular) $11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three stars, green brand, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 40; double extra in barrels and in sacks $8 25. Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks $7 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 25, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice double winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks $7 00.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl, of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 80@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The receipts continue light. Wheat is some firmer at $1 45@1 50 for red winter. Oats are quiet at 68@70c on the trade. Ear corn on the track at 75@80c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 40@1 43. The best No. 1 spring barley will hardly command over $1 75 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote highest at 95c. Common rectified at 95c, and proof rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25; Mal old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whisky are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 11, 1869.

There were considerable transactions yesterday early in the day of crude at 1c, but closed weak at that figure. Refined was weaker with a tendency to decline.

The following dispatches were posted on Change:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—May freely offered at 32¼c, with 32¾c bid. June offered at 32c; July 33½c. May to September 33½c; July and August 34½c, and July to December 34½c. Everybody sellers and no buyers. Crude 19¼c @19¾c. In accordance with a concurrent resolution of the brokers in petroleum, no business will be transacted after two o'clock on Saturday until September 1, 1869.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Antwerp 51¾ francs, and Liverpool, for refined, 32¾d, and spirits 8d. In New York crude is 17@17½c; refined 32½@33c, and market weak.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 10.—Prices nominal, same as Saturday.

OIL CITY, May 10.—Market nominal here, nothing doing whatever. About $8 65, and on the basis of $8 50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 10.—Market quiet and weak, asking 35 bid to 35 25, and offering $5 10@5 15. Sales were made at $5 12½.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 10.—Market closed on Saturday evening quiet and weak. Sales on lower creek at 34@35 00. On Allegheny Valley at $5 00@5 05; and 5 75@6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Market weak, P. L. S. to W. 32c; W. 33c, and crude 18c. Dispatches at 11:55 P. M. report the market dull and tending to lower prices. The latter for crude and refined 32½c. Dispatches at 1:10 P. M. report the market dull and heavy at 31½@31¾c; and 32@32½c.

OIL CITY, May 10—Noon.—Market dull and weak at $5 65, delivered on broad gauge or Valley cars. On the creek dull and weak at $5 35.

CRUDE OIL—Sales to the extent of nearly 20,000 bbls took place in the early part of the day, but at the close the market ruled very dull and with repeated offers to sell spot at 18½@19c. It is generally supposed that prices will further decline. We are reported sales as follows:

1,000 bbls last half May at	32½c
1,000 bbls last half May at	32½c
1,000 bbls last half May at	32½c
500 bbls last half June at	33c
1,000 bbls June,	32½c
1,000 bbls June, last half	33c
2,000 bbls June, first half	32½c

Gulf Steamer per River and Rail.

Pennock, Ball & Co.	10	Johnson & Payne	34
D. P. Reighard	10	Lockhart & Frew	80
Standard Oil Works	220	Fisher Bros.	60
Total			1,854

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 439 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philada.

Standard Oil Works, 258 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

D. P. Fitzpatrick & Co, 112 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined..... 837 bbls

BOSTON.

The market is quiet and unchanged. There is a fair demand for refined oil, both for shipment and for local delivery, and the stock in the whole country is quite small for the season. Crude is a shade easier. The *Bulletin* reports the market for crude nominal at 19@23½c ₱ gal in bulk, and 24@26c in bbls. Refined is steady, with sales at 32@33c ₱ gal for carriers, and 35@37c for Boston, the outside rate for kerosene, bbls extra. Canned and case oil, for Southern export, is selling at 40@42c ₱ gal. Naptha is quiet, with sales at 19@20c ₱ gal, as to gravity.

NEW YORK.

Crude in bulk has been very quiet, the *Shipping List* of Saturday reporting as hearing of only 500 bbls sold at 18c, the market closing dull at 17@c. Refined is in fair request, and the market has ruled steady at 33c for S. W., for immediate delivery. The sales are 2,000 bbls S. W. at 33c; 200 do, in merchantable order at 31½c; 2,000 do, last half May, 32½c; 2,500 do, first half June, 32½c; and 1,000 do, July, August and September, 33½c, 34½c, 34¾c and 35½c, respectively. Naptha is in active demand for future delivery, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls, August to December, and 2,000 do, September to December, on private terms.

Stock in yard May 1:

	1869.	1868.
Crude	bbls 8,000	32,737
Refined	4,500	23,319
Naptha	500	1,218
Residuum	none	185
Total	bbls 13,000	57,457
Stock April 1	45,521	54,234

Agricultural and Garden Stuff.

The demand for garden seeds, though still quite brisk, has evidently passed its prime. Dropping in to-day to several stores we found them comfortably well filled with customers and the clerks actively engaged. The farmers are beginning to look at the various mowers in the market with a view to an early purchase. There was considerable talk among them in regard to the various machines. From the conversation and observations it appears that the "Excelsior" being the oldest and best established, seems to meet a ready sale, whilst the "World Mower," a comparatively new invention, is regarded by the most intelligent as a great advance on the old style. The class of farmers are fully worth the difference in price between it and the old style.

From W. W. Knox's, 137 Liberty street, we have the following and handsome list of various articles with selling rates:

Cabbage plants..... ₱ doz 12c; ₱ 100, $1
Forest Potato plants..... ₱ doz 12c; ₱ 100, $1 00
Tomato plants..... ₱ doz 10 to 40c; ₱ 100, $1 to $3 50
Potatoes (market overstocked)..... 50 to 70c
Goodrich Potatoes..... 3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl.
Harison Potatoes..... 3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl.
Roses..... 50c to $1 each; $5 to $12 ₱ doz.
Verbenas..... $1 00 ₱ doz.
Geraniums..... 3 00 ₱ doz.
Seed Beans (Snap)..... $ 2 00 ₱ bush.
Seed Beans (Pole)..... $100@12 ₱ bush.
Seed Corn (select)..... $1@1 50 ₱ bush.
Lawn Grass..... $6 00 ₱ bush.
Orchard Grass..... 3 00 ₱ bush.
Kentucky Blue Grass..... 4 00 ₱ bush.
Hungarian Grass..... $4 00 to $22 each
Farm Bells, as to size.....
Churns, Plows, etc., at last year's prices.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is dull, but with no quotable change in prices. The wants of manufacturers are unusually limited, and most of their products sell slowly, and at rates which are not satisfactory.

The supply of Scotch iron is quite moderate, and at the present advanced rates of ocean freight and high premium, the choice brands barely pay the cost of importation. With a better demand for consumption, prices would be likely to advance.

Domestic pig is in fair supply, especially the common grades, and jobbing in small lots from yard at about the figures last quoted. No. 1 is in relieved hands, stock, and holders, in anticipation of a more active demand and higher prices, are rather indifferent to sales.

Manufactured iron is generally dull, but as most descriptions have, for some time past, been selling close down to the cost of production, there is not much disposition on the part of sellers to accept a lower range of prices. The hardware trade is very moderate for the season. The iron foundries are tolerably well employed on heavy castings and drive plates. The rolling mills and machine shops have but few orders except for railroad supplies. Railcars in demand and higher. Boiler plates are quiet. Bar and sheet are dull. The nail and tack factories are accumulating stocks, and pressing sales at a little reduction.—*Bulletin.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 10¾ for No. 1 and $1 11 for No. 2. Oats firm at 61½c for No. 2. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye nominal. Barley quiet, steady and unchanged. Freights steady.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 10.—Wheat—Market quiet and steady. No. 1 white winter $1 09¾@1 09¾. No. 2 do $1 03. Corn 56c. Oats 66c.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Sold Closed at 137 , 137¾.

NEW YORK, May 10—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call. Prime discounts 7@9 ₱ cent.

STERLING.

Heavy and lower under the increased supply of bills. Prime bankers are offered freely at 109¾, with buying at 109@109¼. Good bankers' bills sold as low as 108¾@108¾, and bond bills even lower.

GOLD.

Opened at 137, advanced to 138 under unfounded rumors of an extra session of Congress, and closed at 137⅝@137¾. Rates for carrying, ₱ cent. and flat. Clearances $160,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Upon the advance of bonds in London and reaction in consols, because very buoyant and prices were 1@2 ₱ cent. higher than Saturday morning. The bulk of business was done in the first hour or two, and the closing was dull. Few bonds are coming in from out of town, and the supply here is very small, as foreign houses have commenced shipping. One house sold half a million on Saturday, and sent a million out of it to-morrow. The present short interest is large, amounting in the aggregate to millions, beside four or five millions in the older bonds. Coupons '81, 119¾@119¾; do '62, 119¾@119¾; do '64, 116½@116½; do '65, 116@116¼; do new, 117¾@117¾; do '67, 117¾@117¾; do '68, 117¾@117¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109; Pacifics, 105¾@106¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull but firm; Missouris 85@86¾; old Tennessees 64¾ @66¾; new do 66¾@66¾; old North Carolinas 66¾@67; new do 58¾@58¾; old Virginias 57¾@58; new do 62¾@ 63¾; Louisiana levee 6s, 70¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

Has been active and strong all day, with large transactions though less excitement than last week. Prices have advanced materially throughout the list, and the closing figures are the highest of the day. The forces are New York Central, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Northwestern, Rubbers and Mariposa. There is a vague rumor that back interest on the Erie preferred will be paid shortly.

5-20 PRICES.

Cumberland, 30@32; Wells Express, 35@35½; American, 40¾@41¼; Adams, 60@60½; United States, 62¾@63; Merchants Union, 15@16; Quicksilver, 30¾@32¾; Canton, 81@82; Pacific Mail, 97¾@97¾; Western Union Telegraph, 63¼@63½; Mariposa, 22@22½; preferred, 37½@38; Hartford and Erie, 9¾@10; New York Central, 182¾@182¾; Erie, 30½; preferred, 84½; Hudson, 157¾@157¾; Reading, 96¼@96¼; Michigan Southern, 106¾@106¾; Illinois Central, 146¼@146¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92@92¼; Chicago and Alton, 158; preferred, 100¾@100¾; Terre Haute, 27¾@28; preferred, 63@65; Fort Wayne, 140¾@141¾; Northwestern, 87¾@88; preferred, 100¾@101; Rock Island, 102¾@102¾; Northwestern, 87¾@88; preferred, 100¾@101; Rock Island, 102¾@102¾; Pittsburgh, 86¼@86¾; Toledo, 99¾@100; preferred, 106¼@106¾; Wabash, 52@52½; preferred, 116; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 46¾.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull. Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls 8¾; Franklin 19¾; Hecla 75, Hancock 30, Quincy 28.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,600,381; payments, $1,169,062; balance, $83,706,562. Imports of specie during the week, $148,803. Disbursements of coin interest to-day $88,322.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Steady at ¼ discount to par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; spring extras $5 00@6 25.

WHEAT—Dull and 2½@3c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 11¾@1 12¼, closing at $1 11@1 11¾; sales since Change at $1 10¾.

CORN—Dull and 1½@2c lower; sales of No. 1 at 58@58½c; No. 2 at 55½c; rejected at 53@53½c; and 53c; no grade at 49c, closing at 56c for No. 1, and 55c for No. 2; nothing doing this afternoon.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 40½@ 41c, closing at 40½c.

RYE—Quiet and no lower; sales at $1 10@1 10½ for No. 1, and $1 13½ for No. 2. Nothing doing.

BARLEY—Dull, inactive, and nominal at $1 60@ 1 65 for No. 2; sample lots at $2@2 10.

HIGH WINES—Nominal at 90½@91c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans molasses $1 00@1 05. Sugar firm; sales of 100 hhds at 9½c.

RICE—Quiet and steady at 9@9½. Lard inactive and nominal at 15½@16c. Meats dull and lower; sales of short rib sides 14½@14¾c; dry salted shoulders at 11¾@12c, and short clear sides at 14½@14¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominally; no demand. Butter in better supply and prices higher; fresh 26@28c. Eggs dull, offered at 16c. Lard oil $1 45@1 50. Petroleum 32c, and dull. Coffee dull; prime drooping, common to choice 19@20c. Sugar steady; New Orleans 12¾@13c. Molasses steady. Potatoes dull; market overstocked. Sold at 75@80c; buying. Exchange steady. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Tobacco is stiff but not higher. Cotton—nothing doing. Hemp dull with sales of undressed at $125@130; dressed $230@240. Flour dull and business small; spring super sold at $4 20@4 50; fall X $5 20; fall XX $5 50@5 70. Wheat dull and weak except for choice fall; prime to fancy red sold at $1 20@1 25; spring sold at $1 10@1 12 for No. 3; $1 14@1 16 for No. 2 and $1 13¾ for No. 2 free in elevator. Corn firm and held above buyers' views, and not much doing; mixed in bulk sold at 56c; mixed and yellow sacked 56c; white 59c. Oats very firm and scarce; offered very dull; small sales northern spring at $1 75. Rye inactive and unchanged at $1 26@1 28. Whisky firm at 93c. Groceries dull; Louisiana sugar 13¾@14¾c for prime to choice. Coffee—fair to choice Rio 19@20c. Molasses 70@80c for plantation. Provisions very dull, with no notable change in prices. Pork—Mess pork sold at $21 25. Dry salt, clear rib sides sold at 15½c; clear sides 16½c; clear 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17c. Lard—choice country kettle 17¾@18c; tierce 17½c. Sales of city at 15c. Cattle in light supply, with a fair demand for choice, prices range $3@4 75; for common to extra choice. Hogs lower at 7@8c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—Flour quiet and steady; city brands $6@6 25 for XXX white; $6 75@7 00 for XXX family; $7@7 60 for XX red winter; $6 50@7 00 for XX spring; $7 00@8 00 for XX white winter; $5 50@5 75 for XX spring; $7 00@8 00 for XX white winter. Wheat—No 1 red winter offered at 46; 2 do at $1 30@1 32; sale 1 car No 1 Milwaukee at $1 30. Corn—No 1 car No 1 at 71c. Oats—sales 1 car No 1 at 50c. Rye held at $1 29@1 32. Barley—nothing doing; market nominal. Petroleum—refined at 30@31c in car lots for standard white; trade lots 2@3c advance.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Flour steady; superfine $5 25. Bagging steady at 22@23c for 2 lbs and 20@21c for light weight. Cotton quiet; low middling 28½c, grain quiet; corn 60@65c; oats steady at 70@72c. Bran steady at 75c. Potatoes dull and nominal at $1 in bags and $1 25 in bbls. Hay quiet and active and prices firm; No. 1 timothy $22, choice $23; red top $20, Western $18, and prairie $16@17. Whisky firm; Kentucky straight goods, new, sold on private terms at 12½@13½c for fully fair to prime; hard standard 12c. Nothing doing in bacon. Sugar firm at 12½@13c for choice. Rio coffee at 20@23c for fair to prime. Provisions—mess pork $21 50@22. Bulk shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c; hams 19@ 19½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 15½c. Lard in tierces 16c; in kegs 19½c. Leaf tobacco—market steady; sales 105 hhds; bids ranging from $6@12 ₱ 100 ₱ hhds.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Flour without improvement; demand limited to home consumers. Rye steady; western $6 25. Corn dull and depressed. Corn quiet and lower; sales 3,000 bush yellow at 80c; inferior western 86@86c. Oats in good demand; sales 4,000 bush western at 80@83c. Petroleum, crude and provisions unchanged. Whisky 90c in large and 96@91 in small lots.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Beef cattle in fair demand at about former rates; sales of 1,620 head at 9@9½c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 7½@8 for fairto good do; 6@7c for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 4,000 head at 6@6½c for extra; 5½@6c for fair to good; 4@5c for common. Hogs in fair demand; sales 3,000 head at 12@12½ for corn fed; 13@14 for corn fed.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 10.—Flour dull; $6@8 50 for XX and fancy brands. Wheat—amber fairly active and lower at $1 03@1 04; No. 1 red $1 03, white Michigan 4c better, at $1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 1 62c; No. 2 yellow 59c. Oats lower; Michigan 67c. Rye lower; small sales Michigan at 1 21½. Barley nominal.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Flour nominal. Wheat dull and lower; good to prime red $1 70@1 85; choice $2 00@2 10; white $2 00@2 10. Corn dull and lower; white steamer 65c; yellow at 66c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower; prime quiet. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 14½@14¾c; hams 19@20c. Lard dull and nominally; no demand. Butter in better supply and prices higher; fresh 28@30c. Eggs dull at 16c. Lard oil $1 45@1 50. Petroleum 32c, and dull. Coffee dull; prime drooping, common to choice 19@20c. Sugar steady; New Orleans 12¾@13c. Molasses steady. Potatoes dull; market overstocked. Sold at 75@80c; buying. Exchange steady. Money market easy.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton rather heavy; sales 1,900 bales at 28¾c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 7,758 bbls; flour a little more active for low grades, without decided change; sales 8,100 bbls at $5 70@6 00 for superfine state and western, $6 10@6 45 for extra state, $6 10@7 00 for extra western, $6 80@7 00 for white wheat extra; $6 25@7 50 for round hoop ohio, $7 00@8 50 for extra do, $5 50@6 00 for superfine western, $6 10@6 45 for common to medium

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE ALLEGHENY POISONING CASE.

Investigation of the Coroner's Jury—How the Poison Came to be in the Yard—Curious Revelations.

We have already reported the poisoning of three children, of Mr. George N. Miller, residing on Water street, near Sandusky, on Saturday morning last, from eating extract of belladona, which they had found in the yard attached to the dwelling, supposing it to be liquorice. It seems that two other children, belonging to the family of Mr. Swartzwelder, blacksmith, who resides next door, also partook of the poison, and were taken ill, but soon recovered under medical treatment. Mrs. Miller's children, when they began to feel the effects of the poison, went into the house, and she at once discovered that there was something wrong with them, as their actions and looks were quite unnatural. One of them, George Grant Miller, who had taken more of the poison than the others, fell to the floor in a spasm, which alarmed her so that she at once sent for a physician. Antidotes were administered, but without avail, and the little sufferer remained in convulsions until Sunday morning at seven o'clock, when he expired. He was three years and five months old, and was a bright and interesting child. Two other children gradually recovered under the treatment of Drs. Mason and Rankin and are pronounced out of danger.

Coroner Dawson, on Sunday, empannelled a jury, after viewing the body, and adjourned the inquest until Monday evening at six o'clock, when the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. D. N. Rankin, sworn—On Saturday, about noon, went to the residence of Thomas N. Miller, and found one of the children, a boy, in convulsions, with a frothy substance around the mouth; very rapid breathing; pupils largely dilated, and great dryness of the tongue and throat. Mrs. Miller informed me that Dr. Mason had been called, and had left, having given an emetic to two of the children, George and Tommy. The emetic that George had taken did not operate, and I repeated the dose, and gave large draughts of strong coffee; also used an enema and ordered bromide of potassium, with mustard applications. Made another visit at two o'clock, when the warm mustard bath was used. At eight o'clock called again and continued the treatment, substituting the carbonate of ammonia for the potassium. Called again at ten o'clock and continued the treatment. At half-past one o'clock, at night, was sent for, and when I went up I found him considerably reduced. Large quantities of urine had collected, and I used the catheter. Called again at eight o'clock Sunday morning, and found that he had died about an hour before. From the symptoms, I at once suspected some iodous poisoning. No other poison produces the rash and dilated pupils as this does. Had a sample of the poison, but I have lost it. It resembles the extract of liquorice in color and appearance. Dr. Mason here showed a piece of the poison.) This sister of the little boy told me he must have eaten a piece half as large as his finger. Half a grain will cause death.

Dr. Thomas Mason, sworn—Was called on Saturday to see some children that were poisoned. Found one child lying in bed, eleven o'clock; whole face swollen, pupils dilated, and the patient insensible. The other child was sitting in the bed. They had both partially lost muscular power. I thought they had been poisoned by belladonna and ordered a dram of pulverized ipecacuanha, and gave directions for divided doses. Thomas vomited freely, but Grant did not, being insensible, and the stomach not acting. Called in a few minutes again, and found Dr. Rankin present. We continued the treatment as testified to by him. The poison caused death. The piece of belladona was handed to me by Mr. Ferry, who got it from a little girl who picked it up in the yard.

Mrs. Caroline Swartzwelder, sworn—There was a cup taken off the top of the cupboard, in my house, and the little girl cleaned it out and threw the contents out into the yard. That is all I knew about it, except what I heard from my daughter. The contents were thrown out about eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of Saturday. It was a small toy cup, and would not hold more than a tablespoonful. Never saw the cup before. It did not belong to any one of the family, so far as I know. Did not tell my daughter to throw the stuff into the fire, that it was poison. Asked about it, and my daughter Mary told me she put it there.

Miss Mary Swartzwelder, sworn—I got the cup from John Singleton, and never used any of the stuff. He gave it to me five or six months ago, but did not tell me it was poison. Told me he got it from a doctor—if I am not mistaken, he said he got it from Dr. Reddick, of Sharpsburg. I never used it, but put it up in the top of the cupboard.

Miss Kate Swartzwelder, sworn—Took down the cup on Saturday, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Took it to mother and asked her what it was, and she said she did not know. Showed it to my sister Mary, and she said she did not know what it was. Then I scraped it out and threw part of the stuff into the yard, and the cup and stick I threw into the out house.

Miss Mary Swartzwelder, recalled—Singleton gave me the stuff in the cup, and I threw it away my child. It was not to be taken internally.

The testimony closed here, and the jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death on Sunday, May 9th, from the effects of eating a portion of extract of belladona, which had been thrown into the yard by a neighbor's daughter, who was ignorant of its contents."

We understand that Miss Mary Swartzwelder has brought suit against Mr. Singleton for fornication and bastardy.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Annual Election of Officers—Decoration Day, Etc.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Firemen's Association was held on Monday evening, May 10th. Present—Messrs. Wilson, Rees, Ward, of Eagle; Ward, Wilson, Sims, Allegheny; McCarthy, Tatnall, Hammil, Duquesne; Johnson, Irwin, Cupples, Niagara; Seeger, Vigilant; Ebby, Paisley, Independence; Reynolds, Hammer, Lawrence; Roberts and King, Rescue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Joseph Irwin, Esq. Treasurer, presented his report, as follows:

1869, May 10, to cash on hand	$228 61
Amount paid on warrants	29 00
Balance on hand	$199 61

Report accepted and approved.

John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer, presented the quarterly report of the number and location of fires, from February 1st to May 8th. The report also stated that the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose had placed the "Pittsburgh Hook and Ladder Truck, No. 1," in the house formerly occupied by the Neptune Steam Fire Company, and thus far they had responded to 6 alarms. In conclusion the Chief Engineer returns his thanks to the members of the different companies of the Department for the prompt and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The report was accepted and filed.

Bill of Jas. McGaffin, for $6 50 was presented and ordered to be paid.

Bill of W. B. Neeper, Secretary, for $20, was presented, and a warrant ordered to be drawn.

Mr. Hare, Chief Engineer, reported that the Neptune, which had since been disbanded, was the only Company which had gone out of its district in attending fires. The Duquesne had gone out through the mistake of a police officer, but had been excused, as the members had not transgressed the regulations willingly.

There being no other business, the Association adjourned *sine die*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION.—The new Association came to order by appointing W. C. McCarthy, Esq., temporary Chairman, and Mr. Scott Ward as Secretary *pro tem*.

The credentials of new members were then read, as follows: Fred. Rneh, Relief; John Johnston, Duquesne; George R. Boecher, Rescue; Henry Smith, Lawrence; A. J. Cupples, Niagara; S. T. Paisley, Independence; Wm. J. Wilson, Allegheny.

The credentials were accepted, and the gentlemen named admitted to seats.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Sims, the Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Wm. C. McCarthy.
Secretary—S. L. Paisley.
Treasurer—Joseph Irwin.
Chief Engineer—John H. Hare.
First Assistant Engineer—John H. McElroy.
Second Assistant Engineer—Thomas Roberts.

Committee of Conference and Inspection—Messrs. Ward, of the Eagle; Watt, Allegheny; Hamill, Duquesne; Irwin, Niagara; Paisley, Independence; Ferguson, Relief; Reynolds, Lawrence; and Beecher, Rescue.

DECORATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Mr. Reynolds submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is in contemplation by the citizens of Pittsburgh on the 30th ult., to decorate the graves of deceased Union soldiers; and, whereas, the firemen of Pittsburgh are largely represented in the list of the "honored dead," and the Committee in charge of the matter in charge have extended an invitation to us to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That the various companies represented in the Association be requested to take the necessary measures to participate in the memorial celebration, and that they send one or more delegates to represent them at a meeting to be held in City Hall, on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., at three o'clock.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

Mr. Wilson moved the appointment of a Third Assistant Engineer, which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Rneh moved the appointment of a committee of three to revise the constitution of the Association. Agreed to, and Messrs. Ruch, Geo. Wilson and Tilley appointed.

Mr. Sims moved that the name of the Neptune Steam Company be stricken from the roll of the Association, which was adopted, and the Association adjourned.

Suit for Libel.

Wm. R. Ford, ex-member of the Legislature, and a candidate for renomination, yesterday made an information before Mayor Brush, charging J. W. Pittock, proprietor, and James Mills, editor, of the *Leader*, with libel. The alleged libelous matter was contained in the issue of May 3d, in an article on the subject of "Local Politics," wherein Mr. Ford's course in the Legislature was sharply criticised. That gentleman, feeling aggrieved, asked a retraction, which the *Leader* declined to make, saying it had nothing to take back. The defendants entered bail for a hearing on Friday morning.

INSULTED A LADY.—On Sunday afternoon as respectable lady was crossing the Hand street bridge, she observed a drunken man in front of her, going in the direction of Allegheny. She was afraid to proceed any further and turning around walked back nearly to this end of the city streets. At this juncture the drunken individual appeared again, and at this time accosting the lady, and seeming bold of her. The police were called and he was arrested, and taken to before the Mayor, when he gave his name as George Thompson. In extenuation of the offense he pleaded drunkenness, but it was no go, and he was fined $25 and costs.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the unknown man found dead on Marbury street a day or two since, has been identified as that of John Metzger, of Louisville, Kentucky. Jacob Showers, engineer of the towboat Y. F. Wilson, states from information received, that he shipped as a deck hand on a steamboat at the place about two weeks since, and on Thursday, having arrived here a day or two previous, was paid off. He leaves a wife and three children, who are said to be in very destitute circumstances.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans' Asylum will be held at the Asylum, on Ridge street, Allegheny, this afternoon, at three o'clock. The friends of the institution are cordially invited to be present.

HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS.—Attention is called to the very fine collection of paintings now on exhibition at Mellwaine's, and to be sold to-*morrow* morning and evening.

SCRIPTURAL WARRANT FOR THE DEATH PENALTY.

Sermon Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. D. F. Scovel, on Sabbath Evening, May 9th.

The above subject was discussed by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, agreeably to the announcement of the morning. He prefaced the announcement of his text—Gen. ix:5—6—so familiar in this connection with a statement of considerations which made the theme chosen especially appropriate in these times and in this city. He remarked upon the sentiment against the death penalty which is so pronounced in many influential quarters, and stated that he regarded the question as one involving the wider one of the right of the Bible to a voice in human legislation. The relation of law to the Sabbath and marriage stand upon the same basis. The general question of capital punishment resolves itself into two: Do the Scriptures teach that capital punishment is the proper penalty of murder, and is this so for all men and all times. The analysis of the passage furnishes (1) a general principle—blood requires—resting back upon the principle, "blood is life"—(2) from beast, (3) from man, with (4) special emphasis upon the words—"at the hand of every man's brother," that is *society*—the (5) the executors of the Divine vengeance, and (6) the sanction, "for in the image of God made he man." Long before the Mosaic law, before all law for such a case, Cain recognized the instinct that demands of public justice the exaction of life for life. The preacher discovered all right to appeal to Mosaic legislation, proper so far as this lay upon a basis of universal equity, or as proving the general right of society to punish. The points dwelt upon were in forcible terms the consequences in violence and blood of laxity in the administration of law. "Blood toucheth blood."

But passing now, by the Scripture record, outside the bounds of the chosen nation, we discover, said the speaker, a peculiar and weighty addition to the testimony on this subject. It gives us a wholly new standpoint, and ingeniously relates the combined action and agitation of mercy and the law of self-preservation. It will be found in Jonah. i. In the midst of their trouble in the storm the sailors cast lots and by the divine direction the prophet was indicated. To their inquiries he confessed his nationality, his faith in the God of Heaven, and his sin of disobedience.

"Then said they unto him: What shall we do unto thee, that the sea may be calm unto us? For the sea wrought and was tempestuous. And he said unto them: Take me up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you: for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you."

Observe, first, how definitely we are taught that criminals are the cause of social danger, and will become the cause of social destruction unless expelled. But observe, also, secondly, how the natural instinct of the creature shield even the cause of trouble by every earnest effort possible.

"Nevertheless the men *rowed hard* to bring it to land: but they could not, for the sea wrought and was tempestuous against them."

This is the very spirit of Christianity. Any possible thing before the taking of a life. But observe (3) that in their wasted efforts they began to feel the stress of a compelling necessity. "The sea wrought." It will stir up evil, stir excites sin. The cancer spreads out its deadly roots, or, in the figure of in epassage, wave drives on wave and the sea of society becomes tempestuous. What can be done? See what they do! Wherefore they cried unto the Lord and said:

"We beseech Thee, O Lord, we beseech Thee, let us not perish for this man's life, and lay not upon us innocent; for Thou, O Lord, hast done as it pleased Thee." Then they took up Jonah, and cast him forth into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging."

They do just what society not only may but *must* do, obey the command of God, which becomes a command in the extreme case *by law*, and cast the responsibility where it belongs—upon Him who issues the command. The Divine Providence which saved the Prophet did not make this transaction any less a tragedy to the sailors who cast lots. They and he had no thought of anything but the struggle between his death or theirs; and they decided it for humanity in the capital punishment at the same time, after strenuous efforts to avoid the fearful necessity, and in that deeply religious spirit in which every life, inflictously taken, shocks the soul of God. The whole case is so singular, unique and complete as an illustration of the deepest natural and civil, and religious principles, brought under review in this wholedicsussion, that the preacher could not but regard it as a single fact sufficient to corroborate what his text commands.

The warrant for war was declared to be expressed upon the same principle as that which sanctified capital executions. In the way of arguments from the New Testament there were instances of Christ's quiet recognition of capital punishment in several of his parables. His tacitly assenting to the confession of the dying thief, "and we indeed justly" and Paul's words, "I have committed nothing worthy of death I refuse not to die."

Under the second head, the applicability of the injunction of the text to all times, Mr. Scovel deprecated the setting of humanity against the Scriptures or the Church. Human interpreters may err, but the Book of God is infallible in whatever sphere of thought it utters itself. The permanence of the statute was argued from its language, its relations—addressed to the second race of the church, the rainbow sign suggesting fixedness—its priority to all national legislation, and its sanction in the essential nature of man. Various objections were discussed. Mr. Scovel claimed that practically the blood of man was required of beasts in the exterminating measures adopted against those which threaten man's life. The sixth commandment he argued from a reference to the original, both in the Old Testament and in quotations of it in the New, does not forbid taking of life, in itself, but murder. It was stated that the Jews were of so ruffianly a character that they needed specially severe enactments against murder, and if they were so, and if this were a divine expedient against its outbreaks, can we do better than to put it in force against the same element in our own community? It was contended that the persistent efforts made to bring capital executions into contempt weakened their legitimate impression for good. A reference to the value of manhood, urged against the death penalty, called forth from Mr. Scovel a glowing tribute to the honest philanthropy of such men as Mr. Bright, in their efforts, however, in this preacher's view, mistaken, to enhance the public estimate of human life. Mr. Scovel closed with that the Gospel, bringing life and immortality to light, so far from diminishing, had given additional depth to the guilt of murder, giving a value to each day of probation beyond the highest conception of all former ages of human history.

New Chromos.

Messrs. Barker & Haseltine, of No. 18 Fifth avenue, are giving our citizens an opportunity of inspecting some of the finest productions in the way of chromos ever offered. They have an extensive assortment of these pictures, including the most celebrated that have been produced. The "Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe," whose domestic troubles are familiar to every person, is on exhibition, and is attracting crowds. The chromos of landscapes, fruits, figures, etc., are also attractive. Those who wish to purchase chromos will find the assortment at this establishment unsurpassed.

THIGH FRACTURED.—An elderly gentleman named Pife, residing on Tenth, below Penn street, jumped from a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, on Sunday afternoon, while the car was in motion, and in doing so was thrown violently to the ground. He was unable to rise, and on being lifted up and carried to his residence, but a short distance from where the accident occurred, it was discovered that his left thigh was fractured. Medical aid was procured, the fracture reduced, and the patient, who is an infirm man, is nearly seventy years of age, is now doing well. Had he informed the conductor that he wished to get off, the car would have been stopped, and the accident thus avoided.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Charles D. King, of New York, a practical and experienced gold pen maker, is again with us, and will call upon our business men, with a full list of his goods. He makes a specialty of suiting the hand. His stay is limited to two weeks. Any order left at or sent to the Merchants Hotel will receive personal attention.

LECTURE TO LADIES.—Dr. Gleason will deliver a chaste and appropriate private lecture to ladies at Lafayette Hall, this evening, on the constitution of woman and her diseases, their causes, means of prevention and cure; splendidly illustrated with a great variety of costly models, far superior to any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this city.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The amusing pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" has taken fast hold of the public, and entered upon its second week at the Opera House last evening to a large audience. Tony Denier is a very funny clown, and has able assistants in the Fantasmo, Harlequin and Columbine. The tricks and transformations are indescribable on paper, and must be seen to be appreciated.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—Manager Williams's benefit last evening was a compliment indeed, the house being filled to its utmost capacity by his friends and patrons. During the evening he was presented with a massive gold ring, a token of esteem from the members of his company and a few friends. An attractive bill is offered for this evening.

MUSEUM.—A number of new curiosities are on exhibition here, and Major Burnell has others engaged. It is well worth while to visit the Museum.

OLE BULL.—As will be seen by card elsewhere, the great Norwegian, Ole Bull, with his famous violin, will give two grand concerts in this city at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. He will meet with a cordial welcome.

J. GRAU'S GRAND FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.—Mr. Maurice H. Grau, the agent of Mr. J. Grau's French Opera Company, from the theater Francais, New York, arrived in this city yesterday to make arrangements for a short season of Grand French Opera Bouffe, which it is the intention of the director to give in this city with his entire celebrated company, which is one of the strongest that has ever visited America, numbering almost one hundred persons. Among the principal artists are Mmes. Rosa Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Bageard, Victoria, Maurice and Clementine. Messrs. Carrier, the prince of opera Bouffe tenors, Becker, Francois, Genot, Bourgoui, Deligne, Mussay, Fleming Jingnet, Revenez, together with a complete and most powerful chorus and full grand orchestra. The company is now performing with extraordinary success to crowded and enthusiastic audiences at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati. During the short season which the director intends to give here, he proposes producing for the first time in Pittsburgh the following operas: Geneviene de Brabant, the greatest and most successful opera Bouffe ever written, being performed for over one hundred and ten successive nights to immense audiences at the Theater Francais, New York, and its success was repeated wherever it was produced; La Grand Duchesse, the popularity and renown of which is world wide; *Barbe Bleue* and *La fee Parisienne* (life in Paris) the latest sensations in opera bouffe, together with two works entirely new and not by Offenbach, viz: "L. O'Eil Creve," by Herve, a most charming work, and "Fleur de Thi," by Lecoq. We sincerely trust that Mr. Grau will successfully conclude his arrangements here, thus affording us a treat never before enjoyed, and one which is as delicious as it is great. Should the company perform here we are confident they will be greeted enthusiastically by overwhelming audiences.

Trunk Makers Wanted.

Three good Sole Leather Trunk makers wanted immediately. Apply at Joseph Lieberg's, No. 104 Wood street.

Bless Your Trumpet.

Is the order of the day. Now, we have no desire to serve the public either as Sheriff or Commissioner, or any other official position; but then we'll hang out our banner at No. 36 Liberty street. We will invite the people there and we will dispense notions of all kinds for every description. He will be happy to wait on former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

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For all kinds of Merchandize in the commodious and convenient Warehouse, No. 77 Water street. Forwarding and sales on Commission carefully and promptly attended to. Consignments respectfully solicited. Apply on the premises.

GEO. W HAILMAN.

Fine Leather Valises.

A large stock at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Philip Phillips.

The "Singing Pilgrim," will give an "Evening of Sacred Song," in one of the prominent churches of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday evening, June 2d. He will have a crowded house.

Elliott & Burgess' Nursery Depot.

Passing down Market street yesterday morning, we dropped in at this attractive place. Flowers always attract us, and we have come to regard No. 114 Market street as an oasis in a desert. No matter how often we call there, we always find something new, something pretty and pleasant to look at. The early flowers, the most welcome things in the floral kingdom, are in themselves a great attraction, and of these there is every variety to be seen in profusion. We were particularly attracted by the beautiful specimens of early rose and verbenas. One of the most attractive objects in the nursery is the small aquariums, gotten up with rare taste, and which are disposed of at a mere trifle. These must prove a never-failing source of pleasure to the young. We advise those who desire to obtain new plants, shrubs, seeds or vases to call at the nursery depot, where they will find everything that is to be found in the nursery.

Fine Carriages, Baronches, Buggies, &c.

Messrs. Stoner & Mariatt, carriage manufacturers, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, have one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the State, and have justly earned the reputation of turning out work such as any carriage manufactory in the country, their work being. They are prepared to afford ample room for storing the various materials to be used in the construction of all vehicles. Great care is taken in selecting these materials, particularly the lumber, which is perfectly seasoned before being used. Combined the finest that can be had; and employing only the best of mechanics, it would be impossible for them to turn out any but first-class work. They have a large stock of Carriages, Baronches and Buggies on hand, at present, and invite all who want a fine vehicle of any description to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

Let us Protect Ourselves.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from the pernicious influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is prudence, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against contingencies by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine which can compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, any where on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC AND ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, as in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords a speedy and permanent relief.

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of biliousness yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will need no other, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

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Price Currents with Brands and Prices, sent to Dealers.

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LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL persons having claims against the estate of E. W. TOWER, Deceased,

Will present them to the undersigned immediately, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to

A. A. BROOKS, Administrator,
No. 5 Dalzell's Building, cor. Irwin, (now Seventh), and Duquesne Way.

The Ellershausen PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant License for the use of the

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The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of Iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees.

67 Office, 96½ Fourth avenue.

Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

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GENERAL AGENT,

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AGENTS! CALL TO-DAY.

20 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Duplex at
INVENTORS' BUREAU AND PATENT OFFICE,
No. 104 Fourth avenue.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 59 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

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January 25 1869.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your almost miraculous skill in the treatment of my special affection. I have been almost entirely deaf for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved, and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your interests and contribute to the relief of afflicted humanity.

MARY JONES.

Heretofore CATARRH has been pronounced incurable, but

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID

CAN CURE CATARRH IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Under their painless treatment the breath, no matter how offensive it may be, becomes pure and sweet, and all the disagreeable symptoms melt away as does the snow under an April's sun.

Certificate of Rev. Mr. A. H. Waters—Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the lasten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed it breathing for years. I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 197 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURE OF CATARRH.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh, as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 in the Evening. mTh

REMOVAL

FROM

296 PENN STREET

TO

NO. 197 THIRD AVENUE

—

Drs. Lighthill & Reid

—

CHRONIC COMPLAINTS.

—

Their Specialty Embraces the Cure of

DEAFNESS,

And all other Diseases of the Ear.

Chronic Catarrh,

Throat Affections,

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES,

ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

And All Other Maladies of the Eye.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

SCROFULA,

And All Other Forms of Skin Diseases,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

AND DERANGEMENT OF THE

Nervous System

—

Consultation Free!

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The treatment employed by Drs. L. & R. is entirely original with themselves, perfectly painless, to be applied at home without interruption to the usual avocation of the patient. Owing to their extensive experience, they are enabled to determine by the first examination whether or not a case can be cured or benefited, and will in no instance accept for treatments a case, when there is a certainty of ultimate success. Charges made to conform to the exigencies of the times.

Drs. L. & R. are the only acknowledged Scientific Artists in this country. Where others fail, they

CAN CURE,

As the following certificates of Mr. L. H. Rosenbach, Druggist in this city, and of Miss Mary Jones will testify:

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1869.

In gratitude for invaluable services rendered at the hands of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, and with a sincere desire to benefit others "similarly afflicted," I make the following statement. For years I have had a very deaf ear—not only embarrassing me in society, but at times rendering me very awkward in the sight of many not aware of my defect of hearing. The sounds in my head were very confusing, and I had serious apprehensions as to the loss of hearing of my ears. I had consulted many physicians, but with no benefit whatever, until I placed myself under the care of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, who restored me to complete hearing, when formerly I could not hear the human voice. Now I can hear even a whisper. Physicians as skillful as Drs. Lighthill and Reid ought to be known to every one suffering as I had done.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH,
Druggist,
140 Smithfield street.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLIRON CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa.,
January 25 1869.

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23 Fifth Avenue.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVETS, &c.

McCallum Brothers, 51 Fifth Avenue,

The Latest Arrival from England.

Have received by Steamers Samaria and Manhattan, the Very Newest Styles of the English Market. They also offer a complete Line of DOMESTIC CARPETING, to which large additions are daily being made.

A DISPLAY OF GOODS EQUAL TO ANY EVER PRESENTED TO THIS MARKET, AT LOWEST PRICES.

McCallum Bros., 51 Fifth Avenue, between Wood and Smithfield.

REMOVED.

The undersigned have Removed their

Drug and Prescription Store

To the new and handsome three-story Building,

172 WYLIE STREET

Between Elm and Logan streets,

Where they are prepared to Compound Prescriptions and furnish all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Thankful for the patronage they have heretofore enjoyed from their friends and patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging ourselves in the future, as in the past, to merit their favor.

Respectfully,

CHARLES ABEL & CO.

CARPETS.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

FINE CARPETS,

ROYAL AXMINSTER,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

The Choicest Styles ever offered in this market.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

A Splendid Line of Cheap Carpets. Good Cotton Chain Carpets at Twenty-five cents per yard.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH AVE., Second Floor.

CARPETS.

Have removed their Institute to No. 197 THIRD AVENUE, where they will continue to devote their exclusive attention to the investigation and treatment of all

CHRONIC COMPLAINTS.

—

Their Specialty Embraces the Cure of

DEAFNESS